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Illinois Register.

VOL. 4, NO. 9, N. S. SPRINGFIELD, SEPTEMBER 30, 1842. VOL. 7, NO. 32.

Illinois State Register.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

WALTERS & WEBER.

WM. WALTERS, PUBLIC PRINTER.

TERMS—CASH.

SUBSCRIPTION per year	$2 00
Do. for six months	1 00
Advertising, for first insertion of a square of 15 lines	1 00
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JAS. SHIELDS, JAS. C. CONKLING.

SHIELDS & CONKLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the 8th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court, and the district and Circuit Courts of the United States. Office in Tinsley's new building opposite the American House.
march 19—y1

KIRBY BENEDICT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Decatur, Macon County, Illinois,
Office in the Court House.
Sept 11—y1

[illegible]
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, ILL.
WILL practice in the several counties composing the Third Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Jan. 21, 25-tf

C. & F. EMMERSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
DECATUR, MACON CO. ILL.
Jan. 28, 1842. 26-1y

CONN & CHAMBERS.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
MEREDOSIA, ILL.

W. A. Conn, late of the firm of Brother & Conn.
G. M. Chambers, late of Jacksonville, Ill.

REFERENCES.
Mr. Jas. L. Lamb, Springfield,
Messrs. Settinius & January, St. Louis.
" Blow, Tompkins & Barrett, do
" J. Vairin & Co, New Orleans,
" J. R. Shaw & Co, do
" Conoly & Elder, do
9-y*

WASHINGTON HOTEL—The subscriber having fitted up this house in good order and style, is now prepared to accommodate all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to receive a number of regular boarders; his table will be served with the best the city market affords, and his bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. His unremitted attention will be bestowed to please his customers, and he hopes to deserve the favor of the public. JOHN DELANY.
june 4 1y

NATIONAL HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

JONAS WHITNEY, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the National Hotel in Springfield, Ills., west side of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers on reasonable terms. The rooms of the house have been newly painted, whitewashed, and put in complete repair: and the subscriber flatters himself that for cleanliness, comfort and good fare, no house in Springfield will surpass his own.

The stables attached to the House have been also put in complete repair and in the hands of careful and sober ostlers.

Mr. Whitney hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Five years ago when he kept the same house, he was patronized by a liberal public, and he hopes to merit that patronage again. Sept. 24, 1841—tf

WHEAT WANTED—5,000 bushels of Wheat wanted immediately, for which 75 cents per bushel will be given in State Bank paper. GRUBB & LEWIS.

HIDES & SKINS—The highest price in cash or trade will be given for green or dry hides, deer skins, coon skins &c.
March 11. GRUBB & LEWIS.

SHERMAN'S PLASTER.—The most efficacious and best strengthening plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast &c.
34 GRUBB & LEWIS

A choice lot of Principes and common cigar just received and for sale by
feb. 11 A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

HARDWARE, IRON AND CASTINGS—a general assortment on hand cheap for cash, wheat, &c.
April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY. & Co.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES—A most useful and pleasant medicine, and has proved effectual in more than 40,000 cases. For sale by 34 GRUBB & LEWIS.

COTTON YARNS AND BROWN MUSLINS—Just received 400 doz. spun cotton and 12 bales domestics, which we will sell very cheap for par funds or wheat at its cash value.
July 4, 1842. S M TINSLEY & CO.

LINSEED OIL.—One barrel Linseed oil, just received and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Just received and for sale, one barrel spirits Turpentine.
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

DYE STUFFS—Logwood, Nacaragua wood, Fustic, Indigo, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Annatic, etc., on hand and for sale by
July 5, 1842 BROOKIE & BUSH.

BANK OF ILLINOIS (Shawneetown) Notes Received on favorable terms by us for all kind of goods or on accounts.
July 8th S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS—The subscriber hereby informs the public that he will furnish on contract smut machines, on a much improved plan, and superior to any now in use in this region.

Certificate—This is to certify that we have in operation a machine for cleaning wheat from smut, dirt, whitecaps &c. Said machine was built by J. H. Bishop, in a good substantial manner, and does its work admirably, to our full expectation, and superior to any we have seen in use. H. & A. HICKOX.

Springfield, March 1, 1842.

As times are hard, flour and available property will be taken as part pay for said machines.—Messrs. H. & A. Hickox are the duly appointed agents on my behalf.
3-32-1y J. H. BISHOP.

TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKET a large assortment by
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST received, a quantity of very fine sugar, which we will sell as cheap as possible.
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

A GREAT variety of castings—pots, kettles griddles, skillets, &c., just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11, 1842.

CARPENTERS beach screws, just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER,

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, JR.
TURNER IN WOOD, BRASS, IRON, AND CASTING.
Shop 2 doors South of the American House.
July 15, 1842. 50ly

GROUND WAGGON BOXES.—60 setts New York ground waggon boxes, a superior article, made to order, just received and for sale low for cash by
E B PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842--ly.

THE subscribers are just in receipt of their spring stock of Saddlery and Hardware, consisting of bits, brass and silver plated stirrups, brass, silver plated and japaned buckles, cotton, worsted, and straining webb; stage and waggon harness, saddlers silk, thread and plush. All of which are offered low for cash by
E. B. PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.

A FEW dozen, side, fall back, and half Spanish saddle trees, just received from the manufacturer and for sale low for cash by E B PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842--ly.

VARNISHES---Superior Copal, Japan, black oil, and paper varnishes, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side of public square.

GLASS TUMBLERS—150 dozen assorted plain and fluted glass tumblers, cheap for cash. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.
April 8, 1842.

TOBACCO--Best quality James' River chewing tobacco and cigars of various brands, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side public square.
March 4.

Millenary and Mantuamaking.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the ladies of Springfield and its vicinity that they intend carrying on the millinary and mantuamaking business in all their various branches at reduced prices. They solicit a share of public patronage which they will attend to with neatness and despatch. Residence north west corner of fourth and Madison streets.
MRS. HINKLE & FERRELL.
Springfield, Aug. 20, 1842. 4-6m.

HATS FOR STATE BANK PAPER AT PAR.

THE subscriber will take State Bank paper at par for one month, for all kinds of fur hats, at his usual prices, except plain Russia hats, for which he will add one dollar on each hat to his former price, or take the paper at 87½ cents on the dollar, which amounts to the same.
E. COOK.
Springfield, May 12, 1842.

GREEN TREE HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a house in the town of Carlinville, for the accommodation of travellers, which is situated two squares south of the Court House. Sign "Green Tree Hotel." Where he will always be found to render to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call, and hopes by unremitted attention to merit a share of patronage.
DANIEL ANDERSON.
Carlinville, Ill., May 2, 1842. 41-6m.

NOVELTY IN DRESS.

BIDDLE & KNOTTS, have received their spring and summer report of Fashions from Philadelphia, and invite the public to call and see the novelties in dress.

They pledge themselves to spare no pains to render general satisfaction, in making and cutting of garments committed to their charge. They are flattered that by a strict conformity to taste and workmanship, they will secure a liberal portion of the public favors.

Cutting of all kinds of garments for town or country, warranted to fit if made up by competent persons.

Prices reduced and State Bank paper taken at "almost par."

Lumber and produce taken for work in our line. May 13—41tf.

A. & M. LINDSAY.
North west corner of the Public Square.

IN modern times 'tis quite in vogue
To publish some kind of catalogue,
To inform the folks abroad, and tell
What store you keep and what you sell.
At Hoffman's Row, number one,
There all our friends we wish to come,
To view the stock we keep on hand
And our low prices understand:—
Flour by the barrel, cornmeal and rye,
Of each we keep a good supply;
Butter salt and fresh, smoked beef and cheese,
Here you may purchase what you please;
Bacon well cured and good lard,
Wine vinegar, or cider hard;
Groceries we keep of every grade
Equal to any in the trade,
Sugar and tea of every kind,
Which cannot fail to suit the mind;
Ginger, pepper and piment
With every other condiment
To season well, flesh, foul and fish,
In every shape and form you wish.
A large assortment may be had,
Of herring, codfish, mackerel, shad;
Of salmon too, that looks quite nice,
And sets one longing for a slice.
We keep large lots of salt on hand—
Two kinds are always at our stand;
We've wooden ware, churns, tubs and pails,
All kinds of cut and wrought iron nails;
Bedcords, ropes and fishing lines,
All kinds of flax and cotton twines,
Soap that is firm, both white and yellow,
Candles of sperm and some of tallow,
Tobacco, cigars and good snuff,
For suckers to chew, pinch or puff.
We have prime liquors and good wine
Which temperance folks call "striped swine,"
But many will act the hypocrite,
To keep these little pigs from sight,
Sometimes the animal will scowl,
And often make an ugly growl—
Will show his teeth, and even bite
If you fail to use him right,
If well applied and not abused,
And in a moderate manner used,
This "striped pig" is never wild
If you always treat him mild.
Lindsay's liniment of great fame
For cuts, bruises and relieving pain;
Patent medicines, Brandreth's pills
And preparations for the chills,
For coughs, consumption and for worms,
And now if you please for our terms:
Produce, flaxseed, wheat and hard cash,
And at its value paper trash,
Received at our store at all times
And now we'll cease to make our rhymes.

Administrator's Notice.

I HAVE taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Mionjah Crowder, deceased, of Jefferson county, and shall attend before the Court of probate for said county at Mt. Vernon, on the first Monday in November next, at which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as their notes and accounts may become due, and save cost.
MARY CROWDER, Adm'x.
September 16, 1824. 4-w*

STEAM VENETIAN BLIND, CHAIR, TURNING AND CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscribers having fitted up the best labor saving machinery now in use in Illinois, are prepared to manufacture and sell at their establishment, in Jamestown, on the Sangamon River and the Northern cross rail road, five and a half miles east of Springfield,

Venetian Blinds,

Of all sizes; and colors to suit purchasers, at lower rates than they are imported from abroad. This article possessing advantages over window curtains or shades of every description, the patronage of *LADIES* throughout the state is particularly solicited—from whom orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Chairs,

Mahogany, flag-bottom, cane-seat, easy, bed and windsor chairs, of various patterns at reduced prices.

Cabinet Furniture.

Every description of Cabinet furniture, made of the best materials, in the neatest and most durable manner, at prices lower than heretofore.

Turning.

All kinds of Turning in wood, brass, iron or steel, done to order at the shortest notice.

Ornamental Fencing.

The neatest patterns of ornamental fencing made and put up to order, at reduced prices.

Bed posts, table legs, stump feet, &c kept on hand for sale. All work will be carefully packed for customers from abroad, or delivered in Springfield free of charge.

Being satisfied that no one can furnish articles in our line, superior in neatness or durability; cheaper, or on terms more accommodating than ourselves, all we ask is a call from persons wishing to buy, before they purchase elsewhere.

Cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, potatoes, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, &c. taken in exchange for work.
JOHN B. WEBER,
july 23 ly JAMES F. REED.

THE BLIND RESTORED TO SIGHT.

WM. C. Center, J. Wickersham & Co. offer to the afflicted of all who feel interest a certain cure for being restored to sight, if they have become so from weak or inflammation in the eyes, or if they are caused with a film. We certify that this Indian Eye Salve has cured one who was blind for 21 years, and after using it for eight days he received his sight; and I, Wm. C. Center was blind for four months, during which time I never saw the light of the sun, and received my sight in five days after I commenced using this eye salve, after I had spent all that I was worth with the most eminent physicians that I could meet with, and they left me and said I must content myself to linger out my days in blindness.

This Indian Eye Salve is purely vegetable, and will not injure the eyes. All persons wishing to procure this Salve can get a supply of the genuine article by applying to Wallace & Diller, at their Drug Store, it being prepared by them alone, and to J. Wickersham, in Springfield, or Wm. C. Center, ten miles north of Springfield; a constant supply with the proper direction for using the same.
CENTER, WICKERSHAM, & Co.
Springfield, March 30, 1842—1y.

To Messrs Centre, Wickersham, and Co.

I, Samuel McMurry, do hereby certify that I was afflicted with sore eyes for more than four years, the most of which time I was wholly incapable of going about without being led by some friend, and after spending my time money and patience, with the most skillfull and eminent physicians I could hear of and also after trying and persevering with all the most celebrated eye waters, and other popular preparations of the day I could find and means could purchase, but was of no avail, I still remained blind as before using them, until fortunately I had information of Center, Wickersham, and Co's., Indian Eye Salve, I immediately procured a bottle of it, and can safely, conscientiously, and with the hopes of others being cured, say, that when I commenced using the Indian Eye Salve, my eyes were in such a desperate condition that words could not picture them as they really looked. They were much swollen and in appearance had a deep blemish cast, and was raw flesh all down my cheeks, after using the salve one week I could count the buttons on my coat, and all this ghastly appearance disappeared. I now require no assistance whatsoever in going any where, and can transact business again. I do most assuredly recommend it to all who are so afflicted with either sore, blind or weak eyes, as I believe it to be the most important and best preparation ever invented for any disease of the eyes. All this can be relied on as nothing but the truth, the veracity of which I can get fifty of my neighbors to testify too.—Given under my hand and seal this second day of April, 1842.
SAMUEL McMURRY.
Spring Creek, Sangamon Co., Ills. 40 1y.

GROCERIES,
Wholesale and Retail.

FOR sale at reduced prices by J. Bunn, corner of Fifth and Adams streets, among which are

SUGARS.
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and prime New Orleans.

COFFEE.
Rio, Havana, and old Government Java.

FRESH TEAS.
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Pouchong.

FRUITS.
Raisins, Prunes in glass jars, Figs, Lemons, Citrons, Zante currents, dried apples and peaches.

PRESERVES.
Prunes, appricotts, rasberries, strawberries, current jelly, and rasberry jam.

SPICES &c.
Mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, allspice, black and cayenne pepper, tomato ketchup, pepper-sauce, mustard, table salt, race and ground ginger, olives, capers, sardines, anchovies, pickles, and oysters.

PAINTS, OILS, AND DYESTUFFS.
White and red lead, spanish brown, whiting, chrome yellow, chrome green, prussian blue, yellow ochre, venician red, litherage glue, vermilion and lampblack, linseed oil, turpentine, copal and japan varnish, indigo, madder, allum, copperas, and ground logwood.

Window glass and nails assorted sizes; queens ware and glassware, a general assortment.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
French and American brandy, Holland and American gin, jamaica rum, old monongahela, Ohio rectified, Scotch, and Irish whiskey, port, sherry, madeira, teneriffe, sweet malaga, and claret wines; brandy cherries, London porter, Scotch ale (pint bottles,) and Newark cider.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Sperm, wax, and tallow candles, soap, starch, rice, tobacco, spanish and melee cigars, sperm and whale oil, vinegar, mackeral, salmon, white fish, herring and codfish, New Orleans and sugar house molasses, cap, letter, and wrapping paper, bed cords, lines, and manilla rope, cotton yarn, batting, candle wick, and carpet chain, lemon syrup, Brown's No. 1, silver top, and sarsaparilla syrup, Scotch and maccaboy snuff, sulphur, brimstone, chalk peppermint, castor oil, camphor friction matches, salts, salpetre, powder, shot, and lead, tubs, churns, wash boards, seives, brooms, brushes, &c. &c.
July 28, 1842—ly.

TOBACCO—10 boxes tobacco for sale low by
july 1, 1842, GRUBB & LEWIS.

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine,
A safe and certain cure for Chills and fever in all its complicated forms, also an effectual remedy for fevers of every description.

THIS medicine has been used by the proprietor for a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever, and from the success in this mode of practice he is confident that it must be the prevailing practice in fevers. It never fails to cure the Chills and Fever the first day—bilious typhus, nervous, congestive, and winter fevers, all yield to the influence of this medicine, and are cured in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

Certificate from Mr. Thomas Patton, Proprietor of Boatsville Cotton Factory, Tenn.

Dr. Champion—Dear Sir—This is to certify the value of your pills. My work hands, 55 in number, formerly have been effected very much with the chills and fever, and your pills have proved to be an effectual remedy for the cure of that disease. I have not called the aid of a physician this year—about six dollars have covered all my expenses for your pills, and they have effected an immediate cure in every case that has appeared among us. My friends in this part of the country speak highly of the pills, and think they have been much benefited by the use of them, and am very anxious that you should let us have a good supply of your medicine in your neighborhood.
THOMAS PATTON,
Tenn. Dec 20, 1841.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Champion's vegetable ague medicine in my family for the last eighteen months, with the most happy effect. I have used the medicine in chills and fever, and in bilious and congestive fevers, and have known it used in a great number of cases within the surrounding country, and in the many cases in which I have known it it used, it has never failed in a single instance to perform a cure, and I will say to those who may be benefitted by the use of the medicine, that I do think Dr. Champion's Ague Pills are by far the best medicine I have ever known used in Illinois. R. HUGHES.
St. Clair County, Ill. March 22, 1842.

Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of Chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanying each box with full directions, and ample certificates of the efficacy of this medicine. Price, $1 25 per box.

Also, Dr. Champion's Vegetable, Anti-bilious, Anti-dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases; carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera-morbus, rheumatism, scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, worms, cordialves, (which is known by a sinking depression at the pit of the stomach) jaundice, headach, and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux, heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by
C. G. M'GRAW, Springfield, Illinois.

Also, in nearly all of the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western States and Texas. 46-6m

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

WE are determined to receive and forward freight as low or lower than any other house on the Illinois river, or west of the Mountains. The cars arriving at and departing from the depot, enables us to forward freight in good order, and save the rough handling that goods and freight are generally subject to; having always a number of the first good boat, and will not be detained for favorite boats. Our friends and patrons may rely on general satisfaction from our house. The present company contemplates running in connection with a regular packet boat from and to St. Louis as soon as practicable.
TAYLOR & BASSETT.
Meredosia, June 13, 1842. 46-6m.
[Journal copy.

VIRGINIA HOUSE.
Klein's Row, Fifth street, Springfield, Illinois.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up in good style the above named establishment for the reception of boarders and travellers, the same which he occupied during the sitting of the last legislature and was well known as "Mrs. Hill's Boarding House."

Having had much experience in this business in Virginia, and Washington City, and for the last two years in this place. His house is large, convenient, and well adapted for a house of entertainment, his table will be supplied with the best that can be obtained, his charges will be very reasonable, and every attention paid to the comfort of is guests. He, therefore, hopes to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.
M. HILL.
Springfield, Ill., June 23, 1842.

REFERENCES.

Wm L D Ewing,	J Warner Ormsbee,
Geo. W Harrison,	J M McLean,
M W Busey,	Samuel Dunlap,
Jacob Feaman,	Robert F Barrett,
William Wilson,	James Shields,
Judge McRoberts,	E Jones,

PRICES.

Permanent boarding with lodging,	$2	per week.
" " without "	1 75	"
Boarding per day,	75	
" per day for man and horse,	1 12½	
Single meal,	25	

M. H.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
Branson's new invention for Ditching, Embanking and Turnpiking.

THE undersigned, proprietors of this valuable invention, take this method to inform the people, that having made full proof of the great utility of this invention, do now, with the utmost confidence, challenge and invite others to try it in order to test it. It is a scraper so constructed that one man with two horses can remove as much earth as ten hands can do in the ordinary way, and in such manner as to make a complete ditch and embankment. It is necessary to plough the surface before the scraper is used, and in order to carry on the work speedily it is best to have two scrapers and a plough, each drawn by two horses, and attended each by one man.

They will sell individual rights for a single scraper or a single sett of scrapers, or the right for a County, City, State, Territory, or other district. Persons wishing to purchase will find one or both of the undersigned at the city of Springfield. All letters directed to them, postage paid, will be attended to. JOHN BRANSON,
JOHN OWENS,
July 20, 1842. 51-1y.

CERTIFICATES.
SPRINGFIELD, July 19, 1842.

Mr. Branson's machine operated in my employ to my entire satisfaction, and in my judgment is well calculated for making turnpike or ditching.
SILAS W. ROBBINS.

SPRINGFIELD, July 20, 1842.

We the undersigned having seen the operations of Branson's scraper, do recommend it to the public as a valuable and useful discovery, and well calculated to make turnpike roads and drain our wet prairies.

E C Blankenship,	Ninian W. Edwards,
Benjamin Talbott,	John Connelly,
A R Robinson,	John Williams,
Elijah Iles,	P C Latham.

JUST RECEIVED

2 BALES Raw Cotton, 6 bbls. Mackerel,
6 half bbls No 1, Mackerel,
6 half bbls. No. 2, Mackerel,
6 ½ bbls. No. 1, Mackerel, 6 ½ bbls. No. 1, do
20 bbls. Molasses, 18 ½ bbls refined Syrup,
12 hh'd New Orleans sugar,
10 boxes sperm candles,
35 bags superior coffee.
June 13, 1842.-tf. S M TINSLEY, & Co.

NOTICE.--Is hereby given, to those who are indebted to Halam & McComas, or to Z McComas, and that if there Notes or accounts are not paid before the twenty-fifth inst. they will be put in the hands of an officer, for speedy collection. Z. McCOMAS.
Springfield, August 19, 1842. tf.

Sheriff's Notice.

THERE was committed to my custody as sheriff of Marion county, Illinois, two black boys, supposed to be runaway slaves, one calls himself Onsted Lacy, he is five feet nine inches high, yellow cast, and quick spoken, has a scar on his left jaw and side of his neck, supposed to have been done by fire when young, also a scar on his left hand running in the direction of his little finger, is knocknneed supposed to be twenty-three years old, had on when committed an old grey cloth coat, and an old wool hat. The other is dark complected, five feet 3½ inches high, heavy made, downcast look when spoken to, is about 25 years of age, and says that he belongs to the heirs of John Drissel, deceased, of Windsor, Burtre county, North Carolina.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with according to law.
SAMUEL HULL, Sheriff M. C.
Salem, Aug. 15, 1842. 3-8w.

SHERMAN'S
MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Springfield, and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public.—They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For nervous or sick head ache, palpitations of the heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast, or any other part of the body, ever prepared and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

☞A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale wholesale and retail at
GRUBB & LEWIS'
Auction and Commission Store.

P. S. A liberal discount made to persons who purchase to sell again. Aug. 1, 1842-1y.

SEGARS.—1,000 superior Spanish segars, and 20,000 common segars, for sale low by
July 1, 1842. GRUBB & LEWIS.

TOBACCO—15 boxes common and 6 boxes Virginia, just received and for sale cheap.
April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have now on hand and are continually manufacturing cabinet furniture of every description which they will exchange for lumber or most kinds of country produce or sell at very reduced prices for State Bank paper at par, at their ware-room two doors south of the American House.

Having a new and neat hearse, we are prepared to make coffins and attend to funerals at short notice.
July 22. RUCKEL, DILSON & CO.

$10,000 SPECIE funds wanting, for which the highest premium will be given at my office, over Hawley & Edwards' store. JAMES A. BARRET.
July 28, 1842.—tf.

STATE BANK AND SHAWNEETOWN PAPER—Bought and sold, or loaned on the best possible terms, with approved personal or real estate security, by
July 28.—tf. JAMES A. BARRET.

Fare reduced & Speed increased.

FROM Springfield to Peoria, Ill., and thence via Peru, Ottawa, Juliet, and Lockport to Chicago; through in three days without riding nights. Fare to Peoria $4, to Chicago $12—Coaches leave daily, except Sunday's, at 4 o'clock A. M.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, Knoxville, and Oquaka, Burlington and all parts of Iowa Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. Through in 2 days, and fare only $9.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, and Dixon's Ferry, to Galena and all parts of Wisconsin Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 o'clock A. M., through to Galena in 3 days. Fare to Dixon $9, to Galena $13.

Books kept at the American House, Springfield, where passengers can secure seats by any of the above lines in first rate (Troy built) 4 horse post coaches, and may rely on finding as good stock and accommodations as can be found in the West.
FRINK, WALKER, & CO.
Agents and Proprietors.
Springfield, July 15, 1842.

N B Residents of the city will be called for by leaving directions the evening previous.
1—ly. F. W. & Co.

To Farmers and Others. Bring on Your Produce.

WE have made arrangements for shipping Produce of every description, and would call the attention of farmers and others to our object, which is to send off Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bacon, and any other articles in the Produce Line, to the best market, and bring back in exchange good Cash, Groceries, or whatever might be wanted. This mode of selling will in the end be beneficial, as it must bring us a good currency. We are now erecting, and will have completed in a few days, a large and commodious Warehouse on the Rail-road Depot, with a good cellar for Lard, Butter, &c., and will use every endeavor to expedite business for those who may entrust any to our care. Any information on the subject will be given by us.
GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill, July 15th, 1842.

N. B. Goods of every description received on Storage and Commission. 50-ly.

FLAT BOAT—Taken up by Abram Lindley and Anderson Crawley, in the Wabash river near York, a flat boat, 70 feet long and 17 feet wide, one bench sweep, appears to have had oars on each end, the boat appears not to have been finished; appraised to $25. August 15, 1842.
5* D PHILLIPS, clk

The Family Life Medicines—The celebrated Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariable efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or in their books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and conclusive evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in all parts of the Union, far and near, who give their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline and Marasmus, Phthisic or Consumption in more advanced stages than any on record; Dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its immediate effects; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons. Diarrhœa, both habitual and occasional Fever and Ague, in the three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; Hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with various debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, head and side, affections of the bladder, kidneys, spleen, throat, and pleura, jaundice, dropsy and gout, together with the general affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and efficient laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver and the spleen, of this choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, of those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families and constantly kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill September 2, 1842. 3-ly

Public Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the personal estate of Thomas M. Neal, deceased, having proved insufficient for the payment of the just claims against his estate, I shall present a petition to the Sangamon circuit court to be holden at Springfield on the 4th Monday of November next, on some day during said term for an order of said court for the sale of the whole or of so much of the real estate of said Thomas M. Neal, deceased, as will be sufficient to pay the just claims against said estate of said deceased. All persons interested in said real estate are requested to attend and show cause if any they have why said order should not be granted for the purposes aforesaid.
THOMAS LEWIS, Public Adm'r.
of Thomas M. Neal, dec'd.
Springfield, Aug. 20, 1842. 5-4t.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall petition the circuit court of Montgomery county, in the State of Illinois at the next term of said court to be holden in Hillsboro' on the third Monday in October next, for an order of said court to sell the following described lands, the property of said deceased, viz: the east half of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 8 north, rang 4, west of the third principal meridian; also the west half of the south west quarter of section 14, township 8 north, range 4, west of the third principal meridian, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased. At which time and place all persons interested in said real estate are requested to attend and show cause, if any they have, why said order shall not be granted.
JANE OSDOURN, Adm'x.
of Isaac Osbourn, deceased.
Hillsboro Aug. 25, 1842. 5-4t.

Official and worthy of attention.

WITH a view of closing his business the undersigned offers to dispose of his stock of clothing at cost. To any person desirous of entering into a safe and snug business this is a fair opportunity, the stock on hand is, without any prevarication, well selected, affording a much better assortment than any other in the place, and all made in a workman like manner. The stand which can be secured is equal to any in the city. His summer supply having arrived this is a fine opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the same. For current funds offered he will allow no one to go away without having suited themselves, and if selling low for cash will meet the views of his customers, then he will undoubtedly please. Z. McCOMAS.
Illinois Clothing Store, May 22, 1842.

N. B. It is hoped that those knowing themselves to be indebted will call and settle without further delay. 43-tf. Z. McC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two or three good Journeyman Cabinet makers. Apply at John Busher's Leather Store.
April 22-tf JOSEPH BUSHER.

LOAF SUGAR—A great assortment of loaf sugar just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LIQUORS.—A general assortment of liquors, which we offer at cost, hoping thereby to get rid of it forever, come wet boys and you shall have bargains in the critter.
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

FRESH OYSTERS—A lot of fresh cove oysters, warranted good, just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.

THOMAS L. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the Circuit and Supreme courts of this State, and the District and Circuit courts of the United States. Office east side of the square. Sep. 9, 1842 ly

To the Citizens of Sangamon.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You have all read, no doubt with much surprise, the Proclamation of the "State Officers" forbidding the reception of State Bank paper for taxes. From a long connexion which has existed between the bank and the State, and from the fact that the value of property has been so materially affected by that connexion, you naturally expected, as heretofore, to pay your taxes in State paper, according to the existing law. This blow, coming at a time when good money is driven almost entirely out of circulation, must be very severely felt. The question then arises, what is to be done under these circumstances? Shall we tamely repudiate and refuse to pay taxes at all unless we can pay in the currency that circulates among us! In answer to this question the undersigned, anxious to do as much good as possible, and intending to [illegible] which if it does not remove the difficulty entirely, will do so in a great measure, has [illegible] his fellow citizens and patrons. He will still sell his clothing as cheap as ever, at his establishment notwithstanding the Governor's Proclamation. And he will sell his goods at such rates for State Bank paper as will convince every one that no better bargains can be had between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. In proof of this read the following list of prices, viz:

Marseills, plush, velvet and valencia vests, (in State Bank paper)	$2 to $3
Superior silk, bombazine, vests,	3 to 4
Pants, linen, drillings, &c.	2 to 3
do jeans, moleskin, casinet, etc	3 upwards
Linen and gingham coats,	2 to 4
Jeans dress and frock coats, some of superior quality,	6 upwards

N. B. Those who bring cash shall have one half deducted from the above rates.

Just received, direct from New York, a choice lot of cravats, bosoms, collars, suspenders, etc., well worthy of attention.

Clothes cut and made to order as usual, viz:

Making coats, (in State paper)	$4 to $6
Making cloth coats,	1 50
Making pants and vests,	1 50 2 50

EDMUND R. WILEY.
Sept. 9. North end Hoffman's row.

State of Illinois, Piatt County—ss.
In Attachment.

James McReynolds, Henry Prather and Abraham Marquiss, surviving partners of James A. Piatt and William G. Reddick, plaintiffs, against James M. Craig and Isaac I. Cast, defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said James M. Craig and Isaac I. Cast, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Piatt circuit court dated the 21st day of July, 1842, at the suit of the said James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, surviving partners of James A. Piatt and William G. Reddick, against the estate of the said James M. Craig and Isaac I. Cast, for the sum of [illegible] dollars directed to the sheriff of said county of Piatt, which said writ has been returned by said sheriff as levied on [illegible]. Now, therefore, unless you the said James M. Craig and Isaac I. Cast shall be and personally appear before the Judge of the said circuit court on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Monticello, in the said county of Piatt, on the [illegible] Monday in October next, give special bail and plead to the plaintiffs' action, judgment will be rendered against you and in favor of the said James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, and the said estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.
JAMES REBER, clk.
Sept. 9, 1842. 6-4w-$5.

State of Illinois, Piatt County—ss.
In Attachment.

James McReynolds, Henry Prather and Abraham Marquiss, surviving partners of James A. Piatt and William G. Reddick, plaintiffs, against John Craig and Isaac I. Cast, defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said John Craig and Isaac I. Cast, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Piatt circuit court dated the 21st of July, 1842, at the suit of the said James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, surviving partners of James A. Piatt and William G. Reddick, against the estate of the said John Craig and Isaac I. Cast, for the sum of [illegible] dollars and fifty cents directed to the sheriff of said county of Piatt, which said writ has been returned by the said sheriff as levied on [illegible], in the town of Monticello, in the said county of Piatt: Now unless you the said John Craig and Isaac I. Cast shall be and personally appear before the Judge of the said circuit court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Monticello, in said county of Piatt, on the first Friday after the second Monday in October next, give special bail, and plead to the plaintiffs' action, judgment will be rendered against you and in favor of the said James McReynolds, Henry Prather, and Abraham Marquiss, and the said estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.
JAMES REBER, Clk.
September 9, 1842. 6-4w-$5.

State of Illinois, Christian County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1842.
On Attachment.
Alfred Currie against Jackson Wilson.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the said Jackson Wilson, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of the circuit court in and for the county of Christian and State of Illinois, dated the 23d day of May, 1842, at the suit of Alfred Currie, of the county of Christian, and against the estate of the said Jackson Wilson, for the sum of [illegible] dollars, directed to the sheriff of said county of Christian, which said writ has been returned by said sheriff, as levied upon the following described property, to-wit: one four-horse waggon and harness, [illegible] two cows, and two calves [illegible]. Now, unless you, the said Jackson Wilson, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the circuit court of the said county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Taylorville, on the first Monday in the month of November next, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Alfred Currie, and the said property so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.
H M VANDEVER, clk.
Taylorville, Sept. 8, 1842. 6-4w-$5.

State of Illinois, Montgomery County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1842.
Petition for Divorce.
Jeremiah Barnes against Mary Ann Barnes.

A PETITION having been filed by said complainant against said defendant directed to the sheriff of Montgomery county aforesaid, and an affidavit having been filed, showing that the said defendant has gone out of the State of Illinois, and is a non-resident: Notice is hereby given to the said defendant, unless she appear at our said court to be holden at the court house in Hillsboro', in the county and State aforesaid, on the third Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, the same will be taken as confessed and decree granted.
HIRAM ROUNTREE, Clk.
W. KITCHELL, sol.
Sept. 8, 1842. 6-4w-$3.

712009.085.00949

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, September 30, 1842.

The Public Printing.

The Sangamo Journal accuses us with an attempt to increase the prices for State printing because we sustain the Executive officers in their prohibition of depreciated paper for taxes. The facts are that we wish to maintain the prices fixed by law, but the Journal wishes to swindle the public printer, the governor, the judges, and other servants of the people, out of more than half of the sum they contracted for, and give it to the bank (a band of robbers) in the way of PROTECTION! The only reason Simple Sim advances for this extraordinary position is, that the officers ought to *suffer* with the people—that is to say, that the bank has swindled and is swindling the people, and to make it equal, the bank ought to swindle the people's servants out of more than half of the amount the people contracted to pay them for their services. This would be JUSTICE in the estimation of our *honest* neighbour—it would be a kind of a *high tariff* for the *protection of the manufacturers of paper money*—to remunerate them for their liberality in 1840! Such are the avowed sentiments of the bank hirelings that control the Journal.

The prices for the public printing in this State are much lower than in most of the States, and yet the prices for labor are higher here than many other parts of the country. When the present prices for public printing were fixed by the State the public printer had the public binding which yielded a greater profit than the printing. The profits from both of these sources, when united, were only reasonable at the time they were fixed. But the Legislature of 1839–40 (the whigs having a majority) created a public binder, and thus reduced the profits of public printer one-half, and had it not been for the hard times setting in and the consequent declension in the prices of produce and labor, the public printer could not have supported his family from the profits of the public printing alone. To prove this we submit the following statement of the amount of public printing done in the last two years, with the cost of its execution to the public printer:

Amount received for the last two years, (embracing stray notices,) about	$10,000
Journeymen's wages, (embracing foreman, two proof readers, several boys, &c.)	$6000
Two years' interest on $4000 invested in extra materials	960
Twelve per cent per annum for two years for wear and tear of said extra materials	960
Extra rent, $200 per year,	400
Fuel, light and printer's ink consumed in doing said work	400
Ninety copies of State Register for county clerks for public files at $2 per year	300
For Walters' services $230 per year	460
For Weber's services $230 per year	460
	$10,000

The reader will perceive that instead of receiving "*two dollars a day and roast beef,*" we have received but *sixty cents per day* and "devil a bit" of beef! Yet our *magnanimous* political opponent, the *honest* editor of the Journal, because he could'nt get the printing, would rob us not only of the *sixty cents* per day and the interest upon our capital invested in materials, but he would sell our materials for the *protection* of the *manufactures* of whig promises to pay! The banks—the main springs of federalism—the paymasters of pipe layers—the fountains of corruption must be sustained at the sacrifice of the people: the car of Juggernaut must go forward no matter how many victims are crushed to death beneath its ponderous wheels.

We are in favor of retrenchment in the public expenditures. We would dispense with such officers as are not actually necessary, and combine the duties of several into one. With the printing and binding connected a deduction might be made on both, and still they would yield a reasonable profit while the prices of produce and labor remain as low as at present; but divided as they are, neither the printer or the binder could stand the reduction which otherwise might be borne with ease. The printing and binding in most of the States are connected, and were in this until the whigs by accident got the ascendancy in an extra session. It was then taken from the printer and given to a celebrated singer of Tippecanoe songs "*without a why or wherefore.*" The profits of the printing and binding before were enjoyed by one, and now it is divided among five—scarcely a bite a piece. The true policy of the Legislature would be to unite them again and reduce the prices, at least for the time being. If the "*glorious better times,*" should ever come, and the laborer should claim "*two dollars a day and roast beef,*" then the prices should again be increased to suit the times.

This same system of curtailment in the expenses of our government should be carried out. One efficient officer could perform the duties assigned by law to several, and the real profits of all but one could be saved to the State. The economy of such a policy is so palpable that no one can resist its force.

The Journal and the leaders of the whig party are as thoroughly convinced, as we are, of the wisdom of the precautionary step of our Executive officers. They were in hopes that the ship of State, manned by the democracy with FORD at the helm, would be tossed on waves and dismasted in storms, but perceiving the tact and skill of our officers and anticipating the triumphant success and honor that must inevitably attend the half developed measures of the coming administration, they seek to frighten us from causes that will produce such happy effects. Their cider barrels and hard cider principles—their coon skins and rag money trash must be thrown overboard—with them will go the dying hopes of federalism. Rule or ruin is the motto of the unprincipled leaders of whiggery, as is manifested every day and in every part of the country as clearly as the sun in the heavens.

The Algerines in Rhode Island, allow negroes owning $2,500 worth of real estate to vote, but disfranchise white men. One negro was paid $10 to vote the Landholder's ticket at the late election.

The collection of the State revenue in Specie or its equivalent.

We stand amazed at the course of the Journal and its Federal-whig cotemporaries throughout the State. They unanimously approve of the reception of rotten and depreciated bank notes for taxes—notes worth only 40 cents in the dollar compared with specie. They unanimously approve also of the State's paying out to her creditors this debased and wretched currency at par. Could any thing be more villanous?—more unjust to the creditors of the State—or more truckling to the Banks? The officers of the State are charged with attempting to *raise their salaries*, and the public printer is charged with defending the Governor's proclamation only because it *raises his pay for public printing!!!*

We ask an honest people to pause and examine these charges? Is it true, that the proclamation raises the pay of the public officers? Certainly not. The laws of the State fix the Governor's salary at 1000 DOLLARS per annum. Has the Governor been receiving that amount from the State during the last six months? He has not. That officer has been compelled to take State bank paper *at par* for his salary, which paper is worth only, at the highest, 50 cents to the dollar. The Governor has received, therefore, only 250 *dollars* for his last six months' salary, instead of 500 *dollars*, which the law allows him. The Governor has a large family to support—he devotes all his time to the duties of his office, and can do nothing else to procure a living. He is not a rich man; and we ask, if 250 *dollars can support* him and his family for six months? It cannot. Let him live ever so economical—let him deny to strangers the hospitality which as governor of the State he is expected to extend to them; and still these miserable 250 dollars would barely supply him with bread and the other necessaries of life for himself and his family.

This is a plain case. Every man can understand it. The Governor has, in fact, a legal claim on the State for the remaining 250 dollars of his last six months' salary, out of which he has been swindled by the rascally managers of the State Bank. It is our deliberate opinion that the Bank ought to be compelled by law to make good to every officer of the State, and every other public creditor, the whole amount they have been robbed of by the fall in value of State Bank paper. The depreciation of the paper of the Bank is the fault of the Bank—it is not the fault of the State, or any of its officers. The Bank is therefore justly liable for the loss in our opinion. The Bank now pays to all her own officers gold and silver or its equivalent for their salaries, *not State Bank paper!!* while she pays the warrants of the State in her own depreciated notes. The officers of the State, and all other creditors of the State, are thus swindled out of half their pay by the Bank, while at the same time the managers of the Bank pay *themselves* in gold and silver!!!—This is the *justice* which the Sangamo Journal advocates! How does it operate on the public printer? The Journal says that we are seeking *to raise our pay!!* Let us look at the facts. Suppose that the public printer is compelled to continue taking State Bank paper *at par* for his work, as he has been during the last six months. The price given by the State is 75 cents per thousand ems for composition, and the journeyman's wages are 33 1-3 cents per thousand. Let us sum this up as follows:

For 20 thousand ems composition, the public printer receives from the State at 75 cents, fifteen dollars in State Bank paper, worth only	$7 50
For 20 thousand ems, the public printer has to pay to the journeyman at 33⅓ cents, in good funds,	6 66⅔
	$0 83⅓

This yields 83 cents, or only 4 cents per thousand to the public printer, over the wages of the journeyman; and this four cents is all that is left to him to pay two proof readers—to pay a foreman—to pay for the wear and tear of his materials—to pay office rent—and the interest of the money invested in his materials which are worth 4000 dollars, and which are only brought into use once in two years to do the public work.

It is thus as plain as day, that the public printer would become largely the loser by *performing his official duties!* Instead of making a reasonable profit on his work, he would lose at least 2000 dollars in printing the journals and laws of a single session of the Legislature!! Yet the Sangamo Journal seriously contends, before the people of this State, that the public printer ought to be compelled to take State Bank paper at par for his labor; and that he is *attempting to raise the price* of his work by contending for his pay in a legal currency!!! How preposterous is such an argument! Will the editor of the Journal thus do the work at half the price fixed by the laws of the State? Will *he* do the printing, at the price he contends we ought to do it for? If he will, we hope the Legislature will give it to him. He may take it as a *precious gift* for us!

But no honest man will contend for a moment that the State ought to pay her officers and creditors in a currency only worth 50 cents to the dollar. Justice forbids it—honesty forbids it—*the Constitution of the U. S. forbids it!* That sacred instrument *prohibits* the States from making ANY THING BUT GOLD AND SILVER a tender in the payment of debts. The constitution of the United States thus, in express language, forbids the practice, which the Sangamo Journal, and its whig allies contend so strenuously. But what cares the Journal and the whigs for that sacred instrument, if it stands in the way of its friends, the money shavers, the Bankers, the speculators, and that whole race of robbers and plunderers, who have for years been fattening on the people in defiance of the constitution and laws? Have we not seen the Federal-whig leaders trample on the constitution every day they have been in power? Have we not seen them pass a protective tariff, and a bank, in the face of the constitution, which directly prohibits both? and can we expect that the same party are more consistent, or more honest in the State of Illinois, than we have seen them in the General Government, during their short reign of power? We need not expect blood from a turnip—or to glean wheat where tares have been sown!! This is not the age of miracles—and that man *will* look for miracles, who expects to see either honesty, justice, or consistency in the Federal whig leaders. They are the mere stipendiaries of swindling bankers, heartless money-shavers, plundering speculators, and robbing stock-jobbers.

We will close this article by making some extracts from the message of President Van Buren in Sept., 1837, to Congress convened in special session. The Banks had in May previous every where suspended specie payments. The administration had been loudly petitioned by armies of bankers, shavers, and speculators to receive the depreciated notes of suspended banks for duties or taxes. Mr. Van Buren clung to the constitution of his country, and refused peremptorily to take any thing but gold and silver coin for duties. In his message to Congress, he says:

"The character of the funds to be received and disbursed by the Government likewise demands your most careful consideration."—"Public exigency at the outset of the Government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the treasury. In admitted deviation from the law at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury received their notes in payment of duties. The sole ground on which the practice thus commenced, was then, or has since been justified, is the certain, immediate, and convenient exchange of such notes for specie. The Government did indeed receive the inconvertible notes of State banks during the difficulties of war, and the community submitted without a murmur to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive. With the war this indulgence ceased, and the Banks were obliged again to redeem their notes in gold and silver.—The Treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continued to dispense with the currency required by the act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand; and Congress, to guard against the slightest violation of this principle, have declared by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the Government, it must be under such circumstances *as to enable the holder to convert them* INTO SPECIE WITHOUT DEPRECIATION or delay."

We ask an honest people to look at the caution which existed, years ago, on this subject of depreciated bank paper. Look at the earnest care taken to prevent the public creditor from being swindled out of the least part of his honest and just dues. How does this compare with the policy now advocated by the Sangamo Journal and its whig allies, who seek to force upon the creditors of the State a currency sunk more than one-half in value? Can such a policy be, by possibility, either just to the public creditor, or honorable to a sovereign State of this Union? There can be but one answer to this question from every honest man in the State. Mr. Van Buren thus continues, in the same message:

"Of my own duties under the existing laws, when the banks suspended specie payments, I could not doubt. Directions were immediately given to PREVENT THE RECEPTION INTO THE TREASURY OF ANY THING BUT GOLD AND SILVER OR ITS EQUIVALENT; and every practicable arrangement was made to PRESERVE THE PUBLIC FAITH, *by similar or* EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS TO THE PUBLIC CREDITORS."

"The receipts into the Treasury, of bank notes not redeemed in specie on demand, *will not I presume be sanctioned.*"—"Such a proceeding would in a great degree frustrate the policy so highly cherished, of *infusing into our circulation a large proportion of the precious metals;* a policy the wisdom of which none can doubt. Its results have been already too auspicious, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment. We have seen under its influence our specie augmented beyond eighty millions; our coinage increased so as to make December, 1836, to ten millions of dollars, exceeding the whole coinage at the mint during the thirty-one previous years. Amidst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniable: *the precious metals will* INVARIABLY DISAPPEAR, when there ceases *to be a necessity* for their use as a circulating medium. It was in strict accordance with this truth, that whilst in the month of May last, the precious metals were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes, they *disappeared from circulation* the moment the payment of specie was refused by the banks, *and the community tacitly agreed to dispense with its employment.* Their place was supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and in many cases of the *worst description.* Already are the bank notes now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another; *thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property* and *the price of labor,* and failing to subserve, EXCEPT AT A HEAVY LOSS, the purposes of business. WITH EACH SUCCEEDING DAY, THE METALLIC CURRENCY DECREASES; by some it is hoarded in the natural fear that, once parted with, it cannot be replaced; while by others it is diverted from its more legitimate uses for the sake of gain. *Should Congress sanction this condition of things by making irredeemable paper money receivable in payment of public dues,* a temporary check to a wise and salutary policy will, in all probability be *converted into its absolute destruction.*"

How irrefutable are these positions, as taken by Mr. Van Buren! Let the State of Illinois continue to receive depreciated Bank paper for revenue, and the "precious metals will disappear from circulation." Whenever there ceases *to be a necessity* for the use of specie, rotten and depreciated bank notes must take its place, and a wretched system thus fastened on the State which will continue to rob the public creditors out of more than half their just dues; which will fasten on the people a currency not worth one-half the amount which it promises on its face; which will legalize a currency in Illinois worth less than half of that circulating in the surrounding States. Look at Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Ohio. These neighboring States all have a currency equal to specie—each of these States pay their public officers, and all other public creditors, in a currency equal to specie—while Illinois must continue (if the policy of the whig leaders here is to prevail) to take the paper of broken banks—and thus stand a solitary monument of folly, delusion, and dishonesty, amidst her surrounding sister States. Mr. Van Buren thus continues in his message:

"The Constitution *prohibits the States* from making any thing but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts, and thus secures to every citizen a RIGHT TO DEMAND PAYMENT IN THE LEGAL CURRENCY. To provide by law, that the Government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privilege, but merely to place it on an equality with the citizens, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the Constitution. It is doubtless for this reason that the principle has been sanctioned by successive laws, from the time of the first Congress under the Constitution down to the last. Such precedents, never objected to, and proceeding from such sources, afford a decisive answer to the imputation of inequality or injustice." "When bank notes are not redeemed in gold and silver, it will scarcely be contended that their receipt and payment by a public officer should be permitted. If it were, the effect would be most injurious to the public."

Here the late President supposes that *no one* will contend for the receipt and payment of irredeemable bank paper by the officers of Government. Mr. Van Buren seems to take it for granted that no man can be found so dishonest, so unjust, so unwise, as to contend for such a rascally system. Mr. Van Buren did not know the whig leaders of Illinois, or he would have made a special exception of them!!! He did not know that money shavers controlled their leading presses—men who grind out their living by shaving money—men who demand State bank paper from their poor debtors at 40 cents to the dollar, and who have been paying it out again *at par* to the State for taxes, by buying land at tax sales, and receiving in return 100 per cent and silver besides from the farmer! What honest man is there in the State who does not feel his blood boil when he contemplates the villany, the corruption, the swindling, of the whole race of Illinois bankers, money shavers, speculators, and jobbers?—a host of robbers who are upheld and sustained by the whig leaders, and the whig presses all over the State. No fraud, however, villanous, which these bank gentry perpetrate, that is not sanctioned by the Sangamo Journal, and its corrupt allies. Let the Banks break, and rob the holder of their notes out of millions, the Journal and the whig leaders indirectly sustain it. Let the Bank managers rob the public, it is all right says the Journal! Let these Bank officers pay *themselves* in specie, it is all right, say the whig leaders! Villany of every grade, practised by bank officers, and their stipendiaries, finds a powerful advocate in the purchased services of every whig leader, and every whig press in the State. Bank hirelings! they close their eyes on the distresses and losses of a swindled community—swindled by their employes, the Banks—while they endeavor to perpetuate these abuses, and condemn the Executive of Illinois for doing that which justice, honesty, and the preservation of the public faith, imperiously demanded. With what a distorted vision do these whig leaders look at this question! They tell the people that the public officers of the State are endeavoring *to raise their salaries*, when, at the same time, they uphold the Bank in paying *her thirty-two officers their salaries in gold and silver!!* Could villany and rascality go further than this? Is not the cloven-foot of Belzebub to be seen sticking out of it? The officers of State, and the public creditors, must be swindled out of 50 cents on every dollar justly due them, but the officers of the very Bank which thus swindles them, must be paid their *salaries* in gold and silver coin!!! This is the system which the Sangamo Journal and its Federal-whig allies sustains, and is endeavoring to perpetuate. But what better can we expect from a party without principle, than that it should uphold the plunderers who pay them.

The policy of the Executive officers designed to protect the People.

The federal papers in this State are laboring hard to create the impression among the people that the prohibition of State Bank and Shawneetown paper for taxes will be oppressive to them. This measure if adopted by the Legislature will lighten the burthens which otherwise would grind the people to the earth. Suppose the taxes for this year should be collected in State paper and deposited with the Bank before the meeting of the Legislature, and the connection between the Bank and State should be dissolved, as is expected and desired by all parties—would not the Bank hold on to the taxes thus paid in? Certainly. The State, being indebted to the Bank, would not have a dollar in the Treasury. In such a dilemma what could the Legislature do? She has no credit. Her bonds are selling at 16 cents to the dollar. This question was put to a prominent leader of the whig party a few days ago, and he replied that the Legislature would have to *levy a special tax* to be collected in the spring. This would certainly have to be done, unless the State could make arrangements with the Bank for means to carry on the government. And what kind of arrangements would the Bank accede to? She would claim the privilege of suspending as long as she pleased and of plundering the people for years to come for the benefit of her officers and stockholders. Are the people willing to see the State forced into such a disgraceful arrangement with the Bank? Do the Whigs wish the Legislature humbled in the dust before such rotten and insolvent institutions? Are they willing to fasten a filthy rag currency upon the people for years to come? Or, do they want the Legislature to *levy a special tax* as in times of war for the support of Government? Or, do they wish to see the wheels of Government stopped and the "*people resolved into their original elements*?" Verily! we believe they do, or why this hostility to the only measure that can prevent such threatened difficulties? The disappointed office-seekers who control the whig press, wish to see the new administration of this State embarrassed and the people burthened, in hopes that the spirit of democracy will thereby be wounded. All we desire is that every *democrat* will remain firm in this hour of trial. It is the ruin of the Whig party and not the oppression of the people that causes whiggery to complain and fret. The *coons* want to hold on to our wretched rag currency that a necessity for a national bank may seem plausible to a suffering people. They want to put the harness upon the people, and then whip them into the traces.

Fall Elections.

VERMONT.—The whigs have elected their Governor by about 800 majority, and a small majority in the Legislature. In 1840 the whigs had about 13,000 majority out of 50,000 votes, which would be equal to 25,000 majority in Illinois. The strong holds of whiggery are giving way. Another such a victory will place the pipe-layers where they ought to be.

MAINE.—The Democracy have carried all, Governor and both branches of the Legislature, by greatly increased majorities.

The Hon. Samuel McRoberts

Was in New York on the 15th inst. and had taken passage in the ship Union which was to sail the next day for New Orleans. He was advised to make the sea voyage for the benefit of his health, which however was much better than it had been during the session. He expected to reach Illinois about the middle of October. The love of the democracy for this really true democrat is equal to his great devotion to the cause of freedom.

A rattlesnake was killed in Winston county, Mississippi, some days ago, about ten feet in length, with thirty-eight joints in its rattle.

To the Democratic party throughout the State.

We copy the following article from the Chicago Democrat of the 21st instant. The article is only *one* amongst a series of articles of a similar character which have appeared in that paper during the present year. We call the attention of the Democratic party throughout the State to the statements in this article. We ask that party if they believe these statements? We ask the democratic members of the Legislature if they believe them? If they do, they cannot of course act any longer with their political friends in this region, who are accused of crimes which would be disgraceful to them as men and as democrats.

What are we to think of a newspaper, *professing* to be democratic, which fills its columns with articles like the following? The public officers at Springfield, all democrats, are charged with corruption. They are compared to "criminals at the bar," and condemned felons choosing the "location of the gallows" on which they are to expiate their crimes. The whole democratic party at Springfield are charged with deception—with hypocrisy. Members of the Legislature are cautioned against their attempts to mislead them—to force them into particular boarding houses, for the purpose of "nosing them" afterwards. The democratic public officers here are indirectly charged with defrauding the State in their accounts, which frauds make it necessary that they should have a Speaker of the House "of easy virtue"—a mere tool who will appoint committees ready to wink at the abuses of these public officers. This is a direct reflection upon our democratic Auditor and Treasurer, whose offices are examined by committees of the Legislature. The public printer is charged with having his account in such a corrupt condition, as to make it necessary that a corrupt committee should be appointed to whitewash them. The integrity of Gen. EWING, the democratic Speaker of the last House of Representatives is indirectly assailed. Speakers "of easy virtue" are spoken of. We are indirectly told that we must have "an honest speaker," leaving an inference that the late speaker was not an honest man. The Democrat in thus cautioning the Legislature against a dishonest speaker and corrupt committees, insinuates that the legislature is composed in part of a set of unprincipled scoundrels—men who would disregard their oaths to become the base tools of corrupt men. "Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind."

We pronounce the statements of the article below, in all its parts, base and infamous falsehoods. If the democratic members of the Legislature are to have their minds thus poisoned against their political friends at Springfield, and against one another, by a paper *professing* to be democratic, the most serious consequences must follow to the harmony of the party. The course of the Chicago Democrat in this matter is most ungenerous, ungentlemanly and impolitic. Surely it is enough that we have to defend ourselves against the falsehoods of political enemies, without being compelled to defend ourselves against the calumnies circulated by professed political friends.

We call upon the editors of the Democratic Press at Peoria, the Galena Sentinel, the Quincy Herald, the Vandalia Sentinel, the Shelbyville Herald, the Belleville Advocate, the Sparta Democrat, the Wabash Republican, the Shawneetown Democratic Organ, the and Fulton Advocate, to come out, and aid us in frowning down such articles as these from the Chicago Democrat. The democrats who conduct the above papers cannot believe these charges against their political friends at Springfield, nor can they believe that the members of the Legislature are so corrupt that they could be formed into committees that would cover up frauds and wink at corruption. If they do, they ought not to act a moment longer with such democrats. We call upon our democratic friends everywhere throughout the State to take part with us against the attempts making to divide the party, and to censure and condemn a respectable portion of it here at the seat of Government. The democratic officers of the State here were elected by the democratic party—they are honest men—they are not the corrupt hypocrites described in the article below. This base attempt to injure them, and to destroy their just influence, is without a precedent. The article is also written in the most dictatorial tone to the members of the Legislature. It is written by one who knows nothing about the democratic officers at Springfield. The editor of the Chicago Democrat was never in Springfield in his life. He has therefore no opportunity of knowing any thing about the men he thus condemns. We think our friends throughout the State, particularly the democratic press, ought to come out, and express the indignation which the course of the Democrat must necessarily create in their minds. If the democratic party at Springfield are the corrupt and unprincipled men described below, the party throughout the State ought to throw them off at once. If they are not—and we ask what democrat can believe such charges?—the democratic party every where should aid us in putting down these calumniators:

From the Chicago Democrat.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE!

NUMBER III.

You will be treated very politely when you first get to Springfield. Men will congratulate you on your election, as they would any one else had he been elected instead of you. They will have heard of you, though they never before had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. They will very kindly offer to get you a boarding house.—Yes, before you arrive, they will have a mess already picked out for you so as to nose you for their favorite objects. And the first and most important question upon which you will be called to act will be the election of Speaker, in which men out of doors generally feel more interest than those in, although it is a matter that none but the most meddlesome, officious and corrupt will meddle with. The members of the House ought certainly to know enough to elect their own officers without the aid of salaried officials who want a speaker corrupt enough to pack committees to cloak their malpractices. I would consult a criminal as to the talents of the Judge or the location of the gallows as soon as I would the salaried and feed officers about our Capitals in relation to the choice of a Speaker, in whose hands may be their success or infamy. Editors of newspapers, too, have some personal and private interest in the election of Speaker and, especially, the public printer.—There are frequently, large printers, accounts and as frequently there are committees to examine into their correctness. These committees the Speaker must appoint and editors will want one they can use. Hence editors and, especially, the public printer, should not be allowed to interfere in this matter and take in charge business to conduct which the people have chosen other men.—The office of Speaker is a responsible one. None more so. The Speaker should be a talented man and, above all, an honest man, far above the control of any base conspirators or demagogues. I would, however, prefer honesty to talents in making my selection. The appointments of committees is a very responsible duty, involving the character of the whole winter's legislation. Are we going to have a bank committee, we do not want a Speaker who will consult Tom Mather in the matter. Are we going to get a canal committee, do we want the twin brother in a political iniquity of a renegade to northern interests to consult his accomplice? Are we anxious for a retrenchment committee, shall we select the mere tool of the salaried officers at Springfield who will pack a committee to suit their interests? Do we want a committee to investigate the frauds under our internal improvement system, shall we select the boon companion of him who, through brothers, brothers-in-law, cousins, nephews and his own big and false vouchers, has swindled the State out of thousands? No, no, you say. You want a man for Speaker who will be the Speaker himself and allow no cliques to make or revise his committees. Look well to your course, then! You are altogether new members. A new order of things has been established in our State. Gamblers, drunkards, stay law and bank suspension men have had the rule long enough in our State and the people have called you from your farms and your workshops to conduct their affairs, having confidence in your competency and honesty. It is *you* that must act and *you* that must take the responsibility. After you get to Springfield, the time will be short before you are called upon to act. The Speaker must be chosen, the first day. And should he be an honest and independent man, or a corrupt and selfish tool? Look ye well to this! There will be no time to caucus. You must act right off. I believe there never was but one caucus for Speaker in this State and that was in 1826. But I should be in favor of that system now, could all the members, strangers to each other, be got together. This, however, I think impossible. Therefore, make your enquiries before you leave home and be prepared for action the moment you arrive at the Capital. Being at Springfield at the Convention, which nominated John Moore, in spite of all orders, for Lt. Governor, I warn all of you against the stories of our would-be-leaders at Springfield, as their impudence is only equalled by their entire destitution of truth. They are corrupt and dictatorial, and, as neither our Governor nor Lt. Governor were the men of their choice, we must progress in the work of reform still further and thwart their intrigues to secure the office of Speaker. We must have an honest man for that station and God knows that he never will be *their* first choice.—As many errors have crept upon States through out door influence upon Speakers of easy virtue, I have deemed it necessary to dwell thus long upon this your first and most important duty. I will endeavor to be more concise in my next.

CASTIGATOR.

Governor FORD arrived in Springfield on Monday last, for the purpose of making arrangements for the removal of his family to the Seat of Government. He is suffering from the effects of a slight indisposition, which, we hope will leave him shortly. His lodgings are at present at the American hotel.

Judge Breese and the Canal.

We have been requested by a political friend to insert the following letter from Judge Breese. We comply with that request under the impression that a misunderstanding exists in some sections of the State, as to the views of Judge Breese on the subject of which his letter treats, and for the purpose of doing him justice in the premises.

MAUNE FARM, CLINTON CO. }
Aug. 23, 1842. }

My Dear Sir.

* * * * * * * *

I regret to hear that some of our friends in the northern part of the State, entertain the opinion that I am, and have always been, hostile to the canal. Nothing can be further from the truth.—From the period when the first initiatory steps were taken to further this measure as far back as 1823, I was its friend and advocate, and it was my good fortune at a later period, in 1827, to tender efficient aid in obtaining the grant of land for that purpose. The bill making the grant passed on the 2nd day of March, 1827, one day only before the close of the session and the expiration of that congress. I was then at Washington prosecuting a claim for a friend of mine before congress and boarded at the same house with several members of congress, among whom was the Honorable James C. Mitchell of Athens, McMinn county, Tennessee.

The late lamented and most excellent man Daniel P. Cook, was then our Representative, in very bad health, and illy able to do all he most ardently desired to do, to further the object of that bill. No man took a more lively, almost amounting to a painful, interest in the success of that measure, but his illness prevented him from attending to the house and taking care of it. The session was then near its close. And if the bill was defeated, having passed the senate, after much opposition, it was thought the grant never would be made. As a citizen of Illinois having, as all should, her interests much at heart, I did all in my power to procure friends for the bill and votes for its passage. My friend Mr Mitchell was at first rather hostile to the measure, upon constitutional and other grounds, and in amicable and frequent conversations with him, on the subject, he would take ground against it, and candidly state his objections, all which I zealously endeavoured to remove, until at last he gave me assurances he would support the bill if necessary.

When it was called up on the 2nd of March on its final passage, a member from the south Mr. McDuffie I think, moved to lay it on the table which motion had it prevailed, would have defeated the bill. I was in the gallery of the house at the time—it was late in the evening, and if I do not forget, for I have not the journals to refer to, Mr Cook was absent.—My feelings can be better imagined than described when Mr Mitchell rose, and made an able speech against the motion to lay on the table, and on the vote being taken it was lost by only a few votes *three* I think. If Mr. Mitchell had not advanced to its support, I fully believe the bill would have lost. On his return home he addressed me a letter filled with political remarks, from which I extract the following.

ATHENS, April 26, 1827.

My Dear Sir.

* * * * * * * * *

Do the people of your State hail your canal measure, as of importance to them? If they do, Tennessee deserves at least a part of their regard. I am informed that the administration party attempts to claim the credit of that measure. You know my dear friend, that if it had not been for some of the peculiar friends of General Jackson, Illinois and Indiana would at this time be without the flattering prospect of a canal in each. Your State, Sir, owes much more to you for their success than to every member of the administration together, for sir, I can assure you that it was from the zealous manner in which you espoused the cause of the canal, that made me examine the question with the care I did, and I imagine all who know any thing of the true situation of this affair will acknowledge that without me, your most excellent cause would have been postponed for what length of time I know not, I therefore hope the day is not far distant when the people of your fertile and growing State will reward your zeal and exertions as they deserve. * * *

Your sincere friend and humble serv't

J. C. MITCHELL.

Making allowances for the flattering expressions towards myself, I think I am authorized in saying, that the letter shows that in the opinion of the writer, I have not been unmindful of the interests of the north when I had an opportunity to advance them. That and its kindred measure the central rail road, have been always advocated by me, and I hope the time may speedily come when they will both be perfected, when the present grant of lands is exhausted towards the completion of the canal, I have no doubt, if the proper means were used, a further grant will be made.

* * * * * * * * *

With much regard and friendship

SIDNEY BREESE.

Maj. Noah says he should not be surprised if the late 15,000 whig majority in the State of New York, should be on the other side this fall.

For the State Register.

Messrs. Walters & Weber:

The Hon. John Moore, Lieutenant Governor elect, has resigned, I am informed, the office of Senator, the duties of which he has so faithfully discharged, for the district composed of the counties of Livingston, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt and Macon. A vacancy having thus occurred I avail myself of this early opportunity, through your paper in this mode, to disclose my intentions with reference to the special election to be held on the 31st of October next. I insist that in the position I have been made to occupy—the shortness of the time between this and the election—and the duty which is upon all men to deal with candor and sincerity towards all who have any interests in their conduct, will be found a sufficient apology for obtruding myself in this public manner upon the attention of my friends.

Previous to the death of the lamented Snyder, it was the design of Mr. Moore, as he often declared, to resign his senatorial office that the vacancy might be filled at the general election in August. In anticipation of such resignation, the democratic convention of Macon and Piatt counties, which met for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative, recommended myself to the other counties of the senatorial district as a suitable candidate for senator when a vacancy should occur. That manifestation of confidence and personal regard was unsought by me, and therefore the more strongly commands my gratitude towards the delegates that confered the honor.

I know that many now consider me as a candidate. Desiring to correct that impression, and so far, as in me lies, clear the way for an early and speedy concentration of the party upon some individual willing to run, I embrace this occasion to say that under no circumstances shall I be before the people as a candidate at the approaching election. I deem it proper here to return my most sincere thanks to my democratic friends in various parts of the district from whom I have received the most flattering assurances of support. I presume that it is hardly necessary to remark that the motives which have influenced me to decline soliciting the democratic suffrage at this time, for the very responsible office of State Senator, are to be found solely in what I think to be of more essential personal interests these *hard times* connected with my professional duties, private and pecuniary affairs. It is needless also to notice, that there are a number of democrats in the district, whose aspirations for legislative distinction are less humble than my own; any one of whom, if required, will doubtless take the stump and exert himself to the best of his abilities to secure the triumph of the party and his own election. As to myself I am associated with no *office seeking cliques*, those curses upon democracy wherever they exist—am pledged to the support of no individual—but am prepared, heart and hand, to co-operate with the sound democracy of the district, in the election of any democrat to the office of Senator. The purity and elevation of whose sentiments—devotion to the full and radical creed of equal rights—enlightened and comprehensive views upon the subject of politics—sympathy with the wants and distresses of the people—firm adherence to his principles and friends, with an ability to defend them, are such (together with a bearing of delicacy, truth and honor towards his political brethren) as to give an assurance of a course of conduct in the Senate and elsewhere, corresponding with the fidelity and general intelligence of his constituents, and the promotion of the relief of the people, the economy and common welfare of the State.

Respectfully, &c.

KIRBY BENEDICT.

Decatur, Macon co., Ill., Sept. 20, 1842.

To the Editors of the Register.

GENTLEMEN:—As the valiant Col. Wentworth of the Chicago Democrat, has thought proper to give a most ridiculously false account, of the castigation inflicted upon him, for the many falsehoods he has published concerning me in his paper I have to beg of you to have published in the Register the following statements of impartial witnesses. A perusal of them will satisfy any person of the utter baseness of the story which the valiant Col. has told, in order to screen his degrading cowardice. Had the valiant Col. cared less for figuring as a hero, or a martyr, in his own columns it would have saved him the exposure, which the truth must bring out.

I regret to be compelled to make this application for the use of your columns, at such a distance from the occurrence alluded to. But as the Chicago Democrat has positively closed its columns against all truth and decency, and as the Ottawa Free Trader, has become a mere pander to the vices of the Democrat, I have felt it necessary to apply to your indulgence.

I am not anxious to be considered a fighting man but when a bad man at the head of a paper, appropriates its columns to private abuse, and repeatedly publishes of another what he knows to be false for the sake of gratifying his revenge or malice, it is such a prostitution of the press, as makes the author deserving of a degrading personal castigation, and such a state of facts having existed on the part of Mr. Wentworth, is my excuse for having caned him. Yours, &c.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1842. E. PECK.

BELVIDERE, Sept. 10, 1842.

At the request of Mr. E. Peck, the undersigned a disinterested and impartial witness of the meeting between Mr. Peck and Col. Wentworth, makes the following statement relating the facts in the case as they came under his observation.

Mr. Peck with his lady arrived at this place yesterday about 4 o'clock P. M., and immediately after his arrival called for a cane at the bar of the "American." I was with him from the first moment of his arrival until he departed from the house, and knew nothing of his intention to use the cane until I went to the door and found Mr. Peck using the cane about the head of Col. Wentworth. Equally the friend of both parties, my first impulse was to rush in and separate them; but when I came to the spot (they being about 30 or 40 feet from the house) I found there was no necessity for any interference, as Col. W. was holding Mr. Peck in such a manner that he could not use the cane, and the same time was calling upon the by-standers to take Mr. Peck away from him—stating that he would not fight and certainly acting the most cowardly character I have ever known. He begged of Mr. P. to desist, stating that his (Mr P's.) family was in the house &c. Mr. P. then said, "a d—d little you care for my family"—told him he was a lying scoundrel, prefixing the assertion with the remark that he thought Col. W. was large enough to take care of himself without calling upon others for assistance. Col. W. then said he would not fight, and if Mr. P. would not strike him he would let him go. I then said to Mr. Peck, I thought he had done sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man, and he thereupon left him with some expression of a scornful nature and returned to the house.

When I first went up to the parties Col. W. was holding Mr. P., and if he had had the courage to second the strength that nature has given him, Mr. P. would probably have come off second best. During the time the affair was taking place there were none of Mr. Peck's relatives or connexions present. I am confident Mr. Peck did not secrete himself in any manner, and met Col. Wentworth in the street. Mr. P. went directly from the bar room to the street, and there was no opportunity for him to secrete himself without my observing it.

GEO. W. WILDE.

On the morning after the occurrence above alluded to, Col. Wentworth stated to me that he did not blame Mr. Peck at all for his having caned him—and my understanding was, that he deserved a caning, and did not blame Mr. Peck for attacking him in such a manner.

H. C. WALKER.

Backing Out.—Nearly all the Southern Whig papers are backing out from the support of Henry Clay.

Indignation Meetings.

The insult offered the American people at the Ashburton dinner in New York, on the 2nd inst, by receiving the British national toast, "*The Queen of Great Britain*," with cheers; and the American national toast, "*The President of the United States*," with silent contempt, has called forth a universal expression of indignation. Public meetings, the largest ever known, have been held in most of the large cities, for the purpose of resenting in the most public manner the insult to our nation. The following description of the expression of feeling in New York is copied from the Daily Plebeian:

The Scoffers of their Country's Honor Rebuked!
"AMERICANS WERE THERE!"

Yesterday was a great day for Americans. Thousands upon thousands attended the great national festival to repel the insult which the hero of Dartmoor and his sympathising federalists offered to a nation of freemen at the Ashburton Dinner. That foul national iniquity was blotted out. The hearty cheers of more than twenty thousand sons of toil well supplied the omission of the "merchant princes." The air rang with shouts "To the President of the United States." But for the stern character of the occasion, a stranger might have supposed it a general holiday. It was a union of men of all parties who are proud of their free institutions and would die for their defence—men who, while they blush for the sneaking aristocrats that permitted a compromise of their country for the passing smile of a British Lord, or the far-off rustle of a queen's petticoat, will take care that no national affront remains unexpiated. The proceedings consumed a great part of the day, and when it is considered that it took place in the midst of the usual business hours, and was not a party gathering, the numbers congregated would have astonished any spectators not acquainted with the heated sense of iniquity with which the whole populace burned. It was purely a national affair. There was nothing in it which could be construed personal to Mr. Tyler, unless the mourning habiliments with which the Rhode Island barouche was robed, might be construed into a rebuke upon him for his interference in the holy cause of liberty.

Long before the hour appointed, the citizens began to collect in large numbers in front of the City Hall, in the square by the Hall of Records, and in Nassau and Frankfort streets. At two o'clock, when the procession began to move, the Park and the streets on the east side were covered with a dense mass of men, women, and children, in numbers not to be computed. The windows and roofs of all the adjacent houses from which a view could be commanded, were filled with spectators.

The imposing procession was organized by Major Hopkins and Aids, and emerged from the Park, by the east gate, in the following order:

Grand Marshal and Twelve Aids
Fire Companies without their Engines.
Banner—"The President of the United States the Representative of the Nation."
The New York Brass Band.
Independence Guards—Captain Cairns.
German Rifle Company—Captain Schwartz.
Fire Company No. 7, as Light Infantry—Capt. Wright.
Banner inscribed, "President of the United States."
Executive Committee of Arrangements, mounted.
Banner—"George Washington—[illegible] to insult the Nation."
Omnibus containing ten Revolutionary Patriots, drawn by ten cream-colored horses, a banner inscribed with the names of the ten Presidents.
Twenty-six Barouches, representing the States, in the order of their admission into the Union, each containing four Ladies in white, with an infant boy bearing a banner inscribed with the names of the States.
THE REJECTED TOAST,
The President of the United States.

RHODE ISLAND WAS REPRESENTED BY A
BLACK CAR.

drawn by jet-black horses, and hung with mourning drapery, containing four ladies robed in deep black, and attended on either side by a horseman, also in sables.
This car supported a banner inscribed, "THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE DENIED TO THE PEOPLE."
[This was a marked feature in the procession, and every where throughout the long route was noticed by the multitude that thronged the streets, with irrepressible and unrestrained interest.]
The Spartan Association, with their banners.
Band of Music.
Fire Company No. 15, with engine and banners.
Howard Fire Co., No. 34, with engine, band and banners, the members numbering 60 or 70, fully uniformed.
Washington Total Abstinence Society.
Hose Company No. 13, with cart and banners.
Invited Guests in carriages.
A Printing Press, drawn by six horses, working off the following occasional Ode, written by JAMES B. SHEYS, Esq., of this city.

Awake! Dark Treason's plotting band
Would rend the wreath from Freedom's brow;
Awake! proud guardians of her land,
And pledge the word and breathe the vow,
Thro' sun and shade—in weal and wo
By Man's immortal hopes ye swear,
That never shall the recreant foe
That bright and sacred chaplet tear!

When rang her voice o'er hill and plain,
And Echo bore it o'er the sea,
That Man no more should wear the chain,
But live as God proclaim'd him—free!
Your dauntless Fathers stood—
The firm and hardy Artizan—
The Farmer, from his peaceful wood,
And fought and died for free-born man.

From hallow'd scenes her spirit came,
Her gather'd glories beaming bright,
The Patriot's glow—the hero's fame,
Were mingled with the Heaven born light,
How clearly, on the spreading air,
She hail'd her soul-devoted band;
"My constellated Banner rear,
And never shame Columbia's land."

Oh! then how rose the battle cry,
To earth's remotest regions borne,
Of Men—for Freedom taught to die,
And taught the Traitor's name to scorn;
They smile amid eternal day,
By grateful millions ever blest;
Their work shall never know decay—
The great Republic of the West!

Dark be their path till life's last scene,
Undying scorn their portion be,
Who gave their cheers to Britain's Queen,
And spurn'd the home of Liberty;
Their names stain not th' illumin'd scroll
From Honor's temple bright unfurl'd,
Where Patriots pledge, with pride of soul,
"The highest office of the World!"

Truckmen on horses.
Citizens on foot.
Banner inscribed, "Charles King and the Dartmoor Massacre."
Citizens on horseback.

The procession having left the east gate of the Park proceeded through Chatham street, the Bowery, up to Bleeker street, as the head entered Bleeker street the rear was leaving the Park. It then passed through Bleeker, Carmine, Hudson, Canal and Broadway, and entered the Park at 4 P. M. The side walks of the streets through which it passed were thronged, and the windows and doors of almost every house on the way were filled with spectators.

[After the return of the procession to the Park, a public meeting was organized by the appointment of a President, (Daniel Jackson, Esq.) 26 Vice Presidents, and 26 Secretaries. A Report and resolutions was then adopted, setting forth the disapprobation of the people of New-York of the gross insult offered the country through its President, at the Lord Ashburton dinner—and reproving the gentlemen present who neglected to resent the indignity on the spot. As soon as the regular proceedings had terminated, the melancholy tidings of the death of the lady of President Tyler reached the meeting, and was received by the immense mass in perfect silence, and with that becoming respect which the announcement called for—and therefore the meeting immediately adjourned.—During the progress of the procession, the American flag was displayed on all the democratic head quarters throughout the city.]

A Conspiracy exposed.

We call the attention of our readers to the following extraordinary article developing a plot entered into by twenty whigs, in 1840, to abduct Mr. Van Buren in the event of his re-election. The difficulty in the Whig ranks, between the Tylerites and Clayites, has led to the disclosure. "When rogues fall out honest men get their due." The Clayites, seeing themselves exposed, are laboring to create the impression it is hoax. The Glentworth exposition of pipelaying, they also pronounced to be a hoax. It sounds so much like whiggery—so much like "heading Capt. Tyler," that we believe that not half of the truth is told. Even here in Illinois it is not uncommon to hear whigs say that Mr. Tyler ought to assassinated, and we should not be surprised if some bloody tragedy should yet be performed at the white house. Plots of treason, rebellion and murder, do not startle the pipelayers. Men who can swear in twenty illegal votes a day, or who can employ others to do it, would conspire together to abduct or assassinate a President of the United States:

From the Richmond Enquirer.
Is there not some error of the moon.

Revolutionary Movement!—Whig Insanity!

"You may rely on the Whigs (so called) for destroying themselves without your aid. It is but a second edition, not improved, of the conduct of the Federalists in 1798."

Such are the remarkable words addressed to us on the 2d ult., by one of the first minds in this country—a man who, though distinguished as a Republican in the days to '96, was not a warm friend of the Jackson Administration. But the opinion which he has expressed now, is sufficiently indicative of his opposition to the Federal Whigs. His words are prophetic of their downfall. They *are* "destroying themselves" without aid of the Democrats. Such men as John Quincy Adams, John Minor Botts, and John Hampden Pleasants, as their conspicuous men, are enough to destroy any party. We say J. H. Pleasants, for his communication in yesterday's Whig is a revelation that is calculated to startle every considerate man who values order, respects the voice of the people, obeys our institutions, and detests the revolutionary spirit of Danton, or the conspiracy of Catiline. We have looked to this revelation with astonishment. Even the startling phenomena Mesmerism scarcely surprises us more. What madness rules some of the leaders of the Whig party, or controls their presses! Had Mr. Pleasants no considerate friend to advise him? Had the editor of the Whig oracle of this city no counsellor to arrest such a development? But is the mere annunciation of this revolutionary plot produces such an excitement, as must infallibly extend itself from one extremity of the State to the other, and from one end of the Union to the other, what must we think of men who were capable of entering into such an atrocious plot? Happy are we to learn that some of the cooler and better Whigs spirits of this city already denounce the whole conception as a revolutionary movement. Let the author and publisher of this manifesto be assured the people will not let this matter rest; that they will never cease to call for all the details of the "Central and the plot," and for the name of every conspirator who was to kidnap the chief magistrate of the Republic, and to subvert the constituted authority. Nothing must now be kept back from the anxious curiosity of the people; and the whig leaders will owe it to themselves to expose the authors, and to denounce the design. We have no room this morning for as full extracts as we would desire to make from yesterday's Whig. We must lay over the copious details for another opportunity.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday contains a card from "John H. Pleasants," addressed to Alexander Mosely, Esq." written on the 25th of August, 1842, and asking him to publish in the Whig the correspondence which follows it. The first letter is as follows:

RICHMOND, August 14, 1842.

To Hon. John H. Pleasants Esq., Beaver Dam:

DEAR SIR: I have heard it confidently stated that a plan was in agitation in 1840, to abduct Van Buren if he had been elected; that you were privy to it, and could tell all about it. I denied it, and do not believe it—certainly in the way represented. I should like to know if it was so; and if it is, is likely to be talked of, and, of course, to be exaggerated. Would you object to disclosing particulars, either to me, or through the Whig? Let me hear from you. Address A. B., Richmond.

Your friend, A. B.

P. S. Can't you get Capt. Tyler abducted?

Then follows the reply of Mr. Pleasants to A. B., dated from "Goochland, Aug. 25, 1842," occupying more than a column and a half of the Richmond Whig. Mr. P. states that in 1840, when every mail came fraught with the returns of the Presidential election, and before the final returns from New York had been received, the whigs of Richmond apprehended for twenty-four hours that the day had gone against them. This impression was caused by the complexion of certain Locofoco statements issued from the city of New York, one or two days after the election in that State, and which claimed, with the greatest confidence, that her vote had been given to Mr. Van Buren." He says that if New York had thus disappointed the sanguine calculations made upon her vote by the whig party, it was not doubted that Pennsylvania, (whose vote was hoped for, rather than confidently expected) would follow her lead, and the vote of Virginia was already sufficiently in, to render it next to certain that she had voted for Mr. Van Buren. The consequence was almost inevitable, that, if these three great States had united in his favor, the whigs were defeated, and Mr. Van Buren re-elected. Such a catastrophe, *then*, when the whig party were wound up to the highest pitch of confidence in victory, and exultation in the glorious fruits which they anticipated from it to a misruled country, would have been appalling."

He adds: "During the twenty-four hours of suspense I have mentioned, the excitement in Richmond was very great, and was much increased by the prevalent—I may say the universal—conviction of the whig party of the place, that there had been fraudulent voting in Virginia to much extent, sufficient in the counties of Page, Shenadoah, Rockingham, and Madison, alone, to counterbalance any majority by which Mr. Van Buren could have carried the State. How far this conviction was well or ill founded, it is not now relevant to inquire; it is enough that it prevailed, honestly and sincerely."

"Fraudulent voting!" What proof is there of it?—what proof that there was more of it on our side than on the Whigs side? We have seen the charges made out and proved—that the Whig pipe-layers of Ohio resorted to the vilest corruption and pipe-laying in 1840—and the same case in New York. Has not M. M. Noah, then of the *elite* of the Whigs in N. York, emphatically said but the other day, "We hope some of the large sums expended in the late Presidential election have not been drawn from this unfortunate source. Did the *ten thousand dollars* which a *certain editor in Albany* carried away from the city *to secure the 2d district* come *from the funds of this institution?* Did the *eight thousand* dollars, *given* to Glentworth to bring on persons from Philadelphia to watch our polls, and prevent frauds,' *come from that Trust Company?*"

But let all this pass; and let us proceed to the Whig plot of 1840: 'If, then, (says Mr. P.) Mr. Van Buren was re elected by the vote of Virginia, without whose vote he could not have been re elected; and it was manifest, and should be judicially established, that he was indebted for his Virginia majority to *fraud*—the question passed from man to man, What was to be done? What was the remedy? Would the American people submit to be ruled by a majority, carrying their point by fraud? Ought it to be submitted to?

'If the Constitution and laws afforded no redress, ought not the people to take redress into their own hands—as a case was presented when submission to the wrong was a tacit relinquishment of free government, and virtual slavery? Such were the questions agitated at that moment of excited feeling and painful suspense. Gentlemen of the bar were consulted as to the legal course which ought to be taken, if Mr. Van Buren had been elected by the aid of Virginia, and it could be made to appear that his majority in this State was fraudulent. They were of opinion that there was no legal redress whatever; and that the returns of the Presidential commissioners were final and conclusive, and could not be looked behind.'

'In this state of feeling, three individuals, who happened to be together, interchanged opinion, found an entire concurrence of sentiment among themselves, and hastily arranged the heads of a plan for redressing the wrongs of the country, by securing the person of Mr. Van Buren previous to his inauguration. Three things were to precede putting it in execution: 1. The election of Mr. Van Buren. 2. That he could not have been returned without the vote of Virginia. 3. Proof, carrying positive and undoubted certainty with it, that his majority in Virginia was fraudulent. These preliminaries ascertained, twenty persons (men who could depend on one another) were to be admitted into the association, under the pledge of secrecy and fidelity. Ten of the number were to proceed to Washington in a fast steamboat, giving out that their object was a jaunt of amusement, to witness the approaching inauguration. It was imagined that there would be little difficulty in finding an opportunity in conveying Mr. Van Buren on board, by stratagem or force; and, this done, the boat was to run with all despach for Albemarle sound, previously agreed upon as the destination. There the ten were to be met by their associates, and Mr. Van Buren to be escorted by the whole into the upper districts of North Carolina—Cornwallis's most rebellious people in America, and whom we know to be now as staunch Whigs as their fathers were in 1780. Arrived there, a manifesto was to be published, addressed to the American people, declaring the motives and objects of the act, and the vicinage assembled and appealed to. Mr. Van Buren was himself to be treated with the greatest possible respect and courtesy compatible with safe custody. The manifesto was to demand a new election, and the restoration of the rights of the majority. The next Northern mail brought confirmation of a great Whig victory, and of course the plan of abduction and all thoughts of it were abandoned. Whether it would have been executed, if the events had fallen out, the anticipation of which led to its conception, is beyond my power to know. *I believe it would have been*; for, although it was embraced in passion was not likely to cool by witnessing successful frauds in the enjoyment of its spoils.'

Mr. P. says that abduction is not the remedy against Mr. Tyler, but impeachment is, and he calls upon the House of Representatives, at their next session, to impeach him; and if that fails through the votes of the Democratic Squatters, [illegible] even assassination, resorted to.

We shall not stop to discuss the 'moral character of the meditated action.' We shall not refer to subtle 'casuists' like Mr. P.; but we appeal to the common sense of a calm and enlightened people, to say whether they can long enjoy peace, if it be competent for a set of Guy Fauxes, in the heat of their disappointment, to take upon themselves without sufficient evidence, or perhaps no evidence at all, except vague rumor, (or at all events taking upon themselves to judge of the legal evidence,) to kidnap their elected Chief Magistrate, to transport him to an infected district, to raise the standard of revolt, to publish a manifesto, and demand that he should be set aside, and another election be held. The mere presentation of such a question must startle every considerate mind, and show what safe counsellers such conspirators are. Had these madcaps pursued their scheme, in the event of Mr. Van Buren's election, and had many of their party sympathized with their passions, and participated of their insanity, a civil war would have arisen to deluge our country in the blood of its citizens. But enough! Meantime, the people have a right to demand the names of the conspirators. Who are the three men who formed the revolutionary plot, and how many of the twenty men were enlisted to execute it? Let their names be known, for the warning of all conspirators, and for the instruction of mankind.

The Dickens!

A late London Morning Chronicle (says the Washington Madisonian) contains a letter from "Boz," from which we make the following extracts. We have always thought that the Americans were too eager to bestow attention on "distinguished" Englishmen. We do not discriminate properly. Because a man is notorious for some given quality, we seem to think the hospitality of all should be thrust upon him. A man may be a fine writer, or soldier, or pirate, or murderer, or swindler, and yet not capable of appreciating a kindness—and as sure as he is deficient in gentility and honor, though he may be celebrated for any of the above qualities, it is very certain that his ingratitude and rascality will be exhibited as he leaves us.

We trust the case of "Boz" will be remembered:

"Though in my travels from city to city I of course found much to be pleased with and astonished at, yet the total difference between our good old English customs, and the awkwardness, the uncouth manners, and the unmitigated selfishness which meet you everywhere in America, made my journey a good deal of annoyance, I do not think the Americans, as a people, have much good taste. To a person brought up among them, and in their own way, of course the glaring faults that strike a stranger do not appear; but to any well-bred man from abroad, the effect of the prevalent features of American character is by no means agreeable."

"In the larger cities, the grand aim of the people seems to be *money making*. Every good desire, every refined wish, every aspiration for the lofty, and the pure, and the holy, is swallowed up in the great whirlpool of avarice. Before crossing the Atlantic, I had heard much of the *thriftiness* of our American offspring; but I must confess I was not prepared to see so much *meanness*."

"It may be said that I, of all foreigners, ought to be blind to the dark spots of American character, treated as I have been by the American people. I do not agree with this view of the case; I did not seek their attentions, their dinners, and their balls.—On the contrary, these things were forced upon me, many times to the serious inconvenience of myself and my party. The kindness of a friend, if it is troublesome and officious often annoys as much as the injuries of an enemy."

Mesmerism.

The following facts we had from the husband of the patient: Mrs. Erkson had been confined since May last, at which time she had lost her infant child, with that most painful disease called the Milk Leg. She had, in all that time, been unable to sit in a chair more than ten minutes at a time. About a week ago she was mesmerised by Dr. Ewing, and kept in this state about two hours. During this sleep her husband left her with the family, to visit his office on business. On his return his wife was going about the house, and has ever since attended to her household affairs, doing the work thereof without the aid of servant, with more strength, she thinks, than she had before being taken sick. If mesmerism will cure such diseases, there must be something in it.—*Pittsburg Daily American.*

From the Sparta Democrat.

Important.

We call the attention of our readers to another circular issued by the Governor, Auditor, and Treasury, relative to the collection of taxes for the current year, and an explanation of what they have done. It might be to the interest of tax collectors to pay some regard to it also for it should be borne in mind, that the Governor, and those who are obliged to act with him in guarding the welfare of the State, are men of at least some understanding, and that when there is any doubt as to the propriety or authority for taking steps that it may become necessary to take, under certain circumstances, they have acess to the opinions of the Attorney General, whose business it then is to advise. With the character of Mr. Lamborne, the Attorney General, as a jurist we are not much acquainted, but we presume that he is qualified to discharg the duties of his office. We are among the few who justify the officers spoken of in the course they have taken. We know that there are many who are opposed to it, but common sense alone should convince any one that bank notes should not be taken at par value for taxes, when their current value is only 30 cents on the dollar. There may be a difference of opinion as to the requirements of the revenue laws of the State, and the power given by those laws to the officers who act under them, but there is a legal way to settle that. The course which the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer wish to be pursued, is certainly right, and if there is any thing wrong it is in the laws of the State. It was very impolitic, and unwise, to make a law requiring the notes of banks to be taken in payment of taxes. That was something which should have been left at the option of tax collectors, for it could not be known how soon the banks would fail. That the present is an extraordinary emergency no one can deny, and laying aside the power which the law of 1836 gives to the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, as some contend that it is repealed, it certainly could never have been intended by the leg'slature that bank notes should be taken at par value for taxes, when they were worth only 30 cents on the dollar, and actually passing at that rate, which plain common sense would dictate to any one. It was therefore not unreasonable to request the suspension of the collection of taxes, on part of the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer until the meeting of the Legislature, which was all that those officers intended when they issued their first proclamation. Some contend, though, that if the notes of the Shawneetown and State Banks are not taken, bad as they are, they will not be enough money in the State to pay the taxes. Well what of it?—Should that proclamation be disregarded on that account? Who knows but what the Legislature may make furs and peltries receivable for taxes. That would certainly be better than to take bank notes at par, that are worth only 30 cents on the dollar. We are inclined to think that the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer, known as well what they are about, as *some others who want to know for them*, and that they have not got any further than they are authorized to go by law and common sense, and those tax collectors who may persist in the collection of taxes in worthless paper money, had better be a little more [illegible] of their [illegible]. They should bear in mind that the Governor had the power to issue his proclamation to convene the Legislature, and advise that body to make a law to prohibit the reception of worthless bank paper, if he was not authorized already to prohibit it, and that he could have issued one proclamation just as easy as he did the other; and if he had convened the legislature no one can doubt that that body would have passed a law prohibiting it, if that power had not already been giving to the Governor and the other officers. These are merely naturally inferrable suggestions, drawn from different existing circumstances combined. We did not think it necessary to defend the course which has been pursued, for no one can come to the honest conclusion that it is not the right one, and the just one—the very one that ought to be pursued, even if there were no laws to authorize it, but we are well convinced that there are laws that authorize it, and that the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer have done no more than they were required to do. That they merely want to get their own salaries in good money is a paltry accusation, for, as we said last week, they do not ask the collection of the taxes in good money, they merely asked that collections might be suspended until the meeting of the Legislature. And, at all events, if they did not choose to take worthless bank paper they could not be compelled to take it, no matter how long the taxes might be collected in such paper. Their united salaries amount to only $5,500, clerk hire included, which is much lower than the salaries of the same officers in other States, while the taxes to be collected will probably amount to four or five hundred thousand dollars. Their salaries will be a very small amount out of such a sum.

Promise to Pay.—We are not surpised at the following suggestion which we find in a Philadelphia paper, as we anticipated, when the Government passed into the hands of the Whigs, that the large promissory notes drawn by that party, and to be paid in roast beef, &c., would ultimately, if redeemed at all, be redeemed in a very much depreciated currency. It will be seen, however, that ever provision has not as yet been made for redemption of their notes, notwithstanding the readiness of the holders to yield them up for so small a consideration. We commend to our readers the remarkable coincidence which happens, no matter what the Government may call itself under which the people live, when similar plans are pursued. Soup-houses are familiar to the population of large European cities, and so are monopolies and restrictions. When, by monopoly and fraud, we absorb the produce of labor, soup-houses for starvation are the only alternatives.

"Soup houses, are as much wanted now, as they are in the winter. Some of the poor are suffering, dying for want of food. Would it not be better for some of our spirited churches to dispense with the additional improvements which have been contemplated, and apply the money to the relief of the sufferers? Preaching charity, and practising vanity and ostentation, do not go well together."

Gen. Jackson's Fine.

The whigs in the House of Reps. managed, by parliamentary manoevre, to get the bill, providing for the payment of Gen. Jackson's fine for defending New Orleans, in committee of the whole, where they strangled it without assuming the responsibility—as the ayes and nays cannot be had in committee of the whole. Thus, while they feared to face the country with their votes against the proposition, they were mean enough to kill it in committee when no individual responsibility could be made to rest upon them for the act! It was a contemptible and cowardly piece of business—well worthy the infamy of the present whig Congress.

Mr. Clay's Nomination in Baltimore.

While a batch of politicains were assembled in Baltimore a day or two since to nominate the Lord of Ashland (we believe it was the anniversary of the burning of the Capitol by the British) for the Presidency, the heavens wore a portentous blackness, and the storm that ensued has never been surpassed, perhaps, in fury. Are these signs not discouraging to gaming political aspirants? While Mr. Clay stills persist in tempting his fate.—*Madisonian.*

Look at this Millers.

WANTED a good flouring miller, one who understands the business can get steady employ and good wages.

JAMES F. REED.
Jamestown, Sept. 15, 1842.

The good old times of the U. S. Bank.

The federal presses say they cannot redeem their promises of restoring confidence—of good times for the people, and of two dollars a day and roast beef to the laborer, because honest John Tyler vetoed the United States bank bill. The old maxim, that a bad excuse is better than none, will not hold good in this case, for reasons which we shall presently show.

The United States Bank was chartered in 1816, to restore confidence and to raise the price of labor, and to give relief to the people. It went into operation on the first day of January, 1817, and immediately commenced business. The following extracts from old papers will show how beatifully the system worked, and what relief it gave to the people. They are taken from papers whose authority no whig dare doubt. In this matter, one fact is worth a thousand insertions from interested partisans, whose breeches pockets have felt the effect of bank facilities. Let all read, ponder and reflect, and then ask themselves if they wish again to see the scenes 1819, '20 and '21 re-enacted, and the "good old times of the United States Bank," when it would take four barrels of flour to pay a debt of five dollars, brought back.—*Balt. Rep.*

From all parts of the country, we hear of a severe pressure on men in business, a general stagnation of trade, a large reduction of the price of staple articles. Real property is rapidly depreciating in its nominal value, and its rents of profit are exceedingly diminishing. Many respectable traders have become bankrupts, and it is agreed that many others must "go;" the banks are refusing the customary accommodations; confidence among our merchants is shaken, and three per cent per month is offered for the discount of promissory notes which a little while ago were considered as good as "old gold," and whose makers have not suffered any losses to render their notes less valuable than heretofore.—*Niles' Register, April* 10, 1821.

"Never," says the Frankfort (Ky.) Argus, "within the recollection of our oldest citizens, has the aspect of the times, as it respects property and money, been so alarming. Already has property been sacrificed in considerable quantities in this and the neighboring counties for less than half its value; we have had but little money to circulation and that little is daily diminishing by the universal calls of the banks. Neither lands, negroes, nor any other article can be sold for half their value in cash, while executions of many hundreds of thousands of dollars are hanging over the heads of most of our citizens. What can be done? In a few months no debts can be paid, no money will be in circulation to answer the ordinary purposes of human life. Warrants, suits and executions will be more abundant than bank notes, and the country will present a scene of suffering, for the poor remnants of individual fortunes, which the world has not witnessed."—*Niles' Reg. June* 7, 1819.

It has become a serious affair to the laboring man to buy himself a new garment—his wages on an average, do not purchase him half they did, and he is continually uncertain as to obtaining even that. Many of the mechanical professions have equally declined, though our population is one half greater than it was then. The desire to read is not lessened, but the means of purchasing are denied, the most common school books are a drug. Hatters, shoemakers, and even black-smiths, whose work seems to be indispensable, have lost in general much of their former business—from a fourth to one half. This is the result of necessity; and those who might purchase, abstain in looking to a fearful future.—*Niles' Reg. April* 15, 1821.

A late Pittsburg (Pa.) Mercury says:—"Flour a barrel $1; whiskey, 15 cents a gallon; good merchantable pine boards, 20 cents a hundred feet; sheep and calves $1 a head. Foreign goods at the old prices. One bushel and a half of wheat will buy a pound of coffee; twelve and a half barrels will buy one yard of super fine broadcloth."—*Niles' Reg. May* 18, 1821.

Corn in Cincinnati, 10 cents a bushel: wheat in Harrison county, Ohio has fallen to 25 cents a bushel, and in some instances to 12½ cents. A letter from Greenfield, Ohio, dated May 3, states that wheat was sold at 12½ cents a bushel, and that whisky was dull at 15 cents a gallon.—*U. S. Gazette, (Phil'a.) May* 23 *and June* 23, 1821.

A gentleman in western Virgina, directs the Register to be stopped, because he used to pay for it anneally with one barrel of flour, but that three will not do it now. Another, a miller in Ohio, on paying his advance to my agent, observed that he had sold four barrels of flour to obtain the note of $5 which was remitted.—*Niles' Register, Sep.* 15.

From the N. Y. Morning Post.

No one need Starve in this Country.

A whig print in endeavoring to defend the policy of its party, in relation to its perpetual medling with the trade of the country, closes by saying that no one need starve in this country. This saying has been so often uttered that we deem it necessary to question its correctness. We insist that starvation must prevail in all countries, where so wicked and fraudulent a policy as that in which Great Britain and France have perisied, and which, notwithstanding the melancholy proof of its apalling realities, too many of our misguided citizens are endeavoring to fasten on this country. How, we should like to know, are mechanics with their wives and their little ones, who only receive work enough to live on, how are they to take up their bed and walk to a far distant region to earn their living? It is a great fallacy to argue in this manner; its moral tendency is bad; it leads our wealthy citizens to believe that the poverty which wise laws only can avert is not a consequence of important meddling with the trade of the nation.

We insert the following from a Philadelphia paper:

"On Tuesday morning a poor white man was detected by a butcher taking a piece of meat from his stand in Market street. He begged to be let off, pleading his poverty and the suffering of his family for want of bread. An offer was made by a gentleman to pay the price of the beef, which the butcher declined taking, at the same time, saying 'I will make him a present of it, as no doubt his case is a hard one.'

"A circumstance of a similar character occurred last week, but the butcher instead of stopping the man, quickly followed him to his home, and, upon going into the house, was astonished to see the children of the poor fellow greedily devouring the raw meat, with an avidity that could only arise from famine, while the father sat looking on unmindful of his own sufferings. This was too much for the sensibilities of the butcher, who left the house with precipitation, but soon returned, having successfully exerted himself to procure relief for the starving family."

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED—In Hillsboro', Montgomery county, Illinois, on the 22d of Sept., WILLIAM ROSS, son of the Hon. W. Kitchell, in the sixteenth year of his age.

In this afflicting dispensation of the great Author of all things, we have a signal proof of the uncertainty of life, and of the fading of nature of our brightest earthly hopes. Unsparing death has taken from among our blooming youth one of their brightest ornaments, upon whom had centered the doting love of affectionate parents, brothers and sisters. Amiable, friendly, kind and forgiving, he was the pride of numerous companions and classmates, who, if they found it dangerous to compete with him in the school room, were always safe following his footsteps in the practice of morality and virtue.

Endowed by nature with a well balanced, strong, and discriminating mind, he had by untiring industry made great proficiency in the acquisition of useful knowledge. After having acquired an unusually good English education, he had learned to read with comparative ease the Latin and Greek languages, and at the time of his death, he was directing his attention most assiduously to the study of Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology, with the view of becoming at some future time a member of the medical profession. He lived, bidding fair to become a most useful man in society, an ornament to his profession, and an honor to mankind; his untimely death has left the bright example of a short but spotless life.

On the day after his death his remains were followed to the grave by about two hundred of his fellow students under the direction of their respective teachers.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ILL.,
September 20th, 1842.

WHEREAS, a requisition has been made upon me, as the executive of this State, by the Governor of the State of Missouri, for the apprehension and surrender of O. P. Rockwell who is charged with the crime of shooting Lilburn W. Boggs with intent to kill, in the County of Jackson and State of Missouri on the night of the Sixth day of May A. D. 1842. And whereas, a demand has also been made by the Governor of Missouri upon me for the apprehension and surrender of Joseph Smith (commonly called the Mormon Prophet) who is charged with the crime of being accessory to the shooting of said Boggs at the time and place aforesaid, with intent to kill.

And whereas in obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and of this State, executive warrants have been issued, and the said Rockwell and Smith arrested as fugitives from justice from the State of Missouri.

And whereas, the said Rockwell and Smith resisted the laws by refusing to go with the officers who had them in custody as fugitives from justice, and escaped from the custody of said officers.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Carlin, Governor of the State of Illinois, in conformity to an act entitled "An act concerning fugitives from justice," approved January 6, 1827, do offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons, for the apprehension and delivery of each, or either of the above named fugitives from justice, viz: O. P. Rockwell and Joseph Smith, to the custody of James M. Pitman and Thomas C. King, or to the sheriff of Adams county at the city of Quincy.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of State [L. S.] to be affixed the day and date above mentioned.

By the Governor,
THO. CARLIN.

LYMAN TRUMBULL, Sec. of State.

The Fulton Advocate, Quincy Herald, Galena Sentinel, and Rockford Pilot, will copy the above 2 weeks. 9-2w-$3.

School Commissioner's Notice.

ALL interest due on notes in my office that is not paid before the first day of November next, will be collected by law. It is my duty to collect the interest and I feel disposed to do it as an officer. I hope all concerned will take this friendly hint.

All schedules must be signed by at least a majority of the directors of each school district, who were appointed by the trustees of school lands, and deposited in my office on or before the first Mondays of January and July annually and the distribution will be made the second Mondays of said months.

JAMES SHEPHERD, S. C. S. C.

N. B. All persons who have not paid their tax for 1840, must not think hard if they should see their lands &c. advertised for sale to pay said tax, as I am determined to settle up my business and prove to the people of Sangamon county that I am not a defaulter yet. J. S.
Springfield, Sept. 26, 1842. 9-2w.
(Journal copy.)

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.—Just received from New Orleans
60 bags Rio and Havana coffee,
13 hhd Sugar,
30 barrels molasses, and for sale cheap for specie funds. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.
Springfield, Sept. 28, 1842.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Just received and for sale at manufacturers prices,
30 boxes chewing tobacco,
6,000 Spanish cigars,
20,000 maleo do
200 doz. fine smoking tobacco.
S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
Springfield, Sept. 28, 1842.

Fall and winter ready made Clothing,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber, at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has received by late arrivals an extensive and splendid assortment of ready made clothing, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Clothing Store. all of which is made up in a superior and fashionable manner, by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected, and enables him to sell not only *cheaper* than any house in St. Louis, but at the *lowest* New York prices. Country merchants in want of clothing to sell again, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 30, 1842. 9-2m. M BROWN.

Wheat taken in payment of debts.

BELL & HURST will receive good merchantable wheat in payment of all debts due them, to be delivered in St. Louis by the 20th of November, at 50 cents per bushel, or if delivered in Springfield at the market price. All debts not paid in this way will have to be collected forthwith in good money without further notice. BELL & HURST.

N. B. Persons owing us who wish to pay wheat will please call and see us immediately.
Springfield, Sept. 19, 1842. B. & H.

NEW FIRM.

C. W. CHATTERTON & BROTHER having entered into a co partnership, would inform their friends and the public generally that they are continually receiving from the east a new and fashionable assortment of jewelry &c., consisting of

Gold and silver lever watches,	Gold spectacles,
Gold guard chains,	Silver do
do fob do	Miniature cases,
Gent's breast pins,	Coral necklaces,
Ladies do do	Cong. penknives,
Finger rings,	Pocket pistols,
Gold and silver thimbles,	Gold pencils,

And many other articles which will be sold at 25 per cent. less than ever before offered in this city.

☞ The clock and watch repairing attended to by C. W. Chatterton himself, who, after a long experience in one of the first stores in the city of New York, flatters himself that he can please all who may favor him with a call.

C. W. CHATTERTON,
Sept. 8, 1842. G. W. CHATTERTON.

JUST RECEIVED.—Printing, writing and wraping paper, and for sale at manufacturing prices with carriage.
100 reams printing paper, 24½ by 38 inches.
100 reams fools cap and post, ruled and plain writing paper.
5 gross bonnet boxes.
S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
N. B. Other sizes printing paper shortly expected. Sept. 15, 1842.

I WILL take State Bank paper at par for lumber at my usual prices for a few weeks.
Sept. 15, 1842. JAMES F. REED.

BAY MARE—Taken up by James Hamilton, near Bunker hill in Macoupin county, a bay horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high black mane and tail, black legs, some gray hairs on the left hind foot, some collar marks on the top of his shoulders, shoes on his fore feet; appraised to $27 50. June 11, 1842.
9. J. A. CHESNUT, clk.

DARK IRON GRAY MARE—Taken up by Lacheus Piggott, eleven miles south west from Carlinville, in Macoupin county, a dark iron grey mare three years old passed, 13½ hands high, a slight sign of the halter across the nose; appraised to $25. May 31, 1842.
9. J. A. CHESNUT, clk.

BAY MARE—Taken up by Samuel Work, 4 miles south east of Carlinville, a bright bay mare, dark mane and tail and black legs, supposed to be 4 years old about 14 hands high; appraised to $40. June 17, 1842.
9. J. A. CHESNUT, clk.

BAY HORSE—Taken up by Pleasant Chetry, 12 miles north of Carlinville, Macoupin county, a bay horse both hind feet white nearly half way up to the hock, black mane and tail, branded with something like an inverted C. and V. on the near shoulder, about 14 hands three inches high, supposed to be 8 years old past; appraised at $45. July 20, 1842.
9. J. A. CHESNUT, clk.

IRON GRAY MARE—Taken up by Chas. Mc Pake in Macoupin county, an iron gray mare 3 years old last spring, white spots all over her body, both hind feet white, a large blaze in her face, 14½ hands high; appraised at $30. Aug. 16, '842. 9. J. A. CHESNUT, clk.

BAY MARE—Taken up by Samuel Kirkpatrick, at Jackson's Grove, Will county, a bay mare, 14½ hands high, ten or twelve years old, a switch tail, a little white on the insides of her hind feet, and shoes on her fore feet; appraised at $30. September 17, 1842.
9* L. JENKS, clk.

CHESNUT SORREL MARE—Taken up by Aaron Davis, of Thorn Creek Precinct, Will county, one chesnut sorrel mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, left fore foot white, a few white hairs in the forehead, and a sore upon the fetlock joint; no shoes on; appraised at 40 dollars. Sept. 14, 1842. 9* L. JENKS, clk.

IRON GREY FILLEY—Taken up by John D. Clark for Mildred S Clark, living in Stouts Grove, McLean county, Illinois, an iron grey filley, supposed to be two years old, with four white feet, three white to her knees, a white spot on her belly, and bald face; appraised at $20. Sept. 3, 1842. 9* B. H. COFFEY, clk.

YELLOW IRON GREY HORSE—Taken up by Peter Savage, living in Brush Creek township, in the county of Bureau, one yellow iron grey horse, about 15 hands high, some saddle marks, both hind feet white, star and a blaze in the forehead, blind in both eyes, five years old next spring; appraised at $10 dollars. Aug. 15, 1842. 9* H. F. DENNING, clk.

SORREL MARE—Taken up by William G. Hizer, living in Kaskaskia, Randolph county, a sorrel mare, with a spot in her forehead, a large scar on the left side of her neck, supposed to be seven years old; appraised to $30 50. Sept. 20, 1842. 9* R. MANN, clk. pro tem.

GRAY HORSE—Taken up by Francis Reyard, of Randolph county, a gray horse, about nine years old, about 14½ hands high; appraised to $35. Sept. 21, 1842.
9* R. MANN, clk pro tem.

LIGAT SORREL HORSE—Taken up by Andrew Reed, near New Lexington, one light sorrel horse, with a star and small blaze in the face, the left hind foot white, light main and tail, fourteen hands and one inch high, 3 years old last spring; appraised at $28. Sept. 26, 1842.
9* J. HESLEP, clk.

SORREL MARE—Taken up by George Crisman, near Franklin, in Morgan county, 10 or 12 years old, hind feet white, blaze in the face, white spot on the right side of the head below the eye, with other white specks on the neck; appraised at $50. Aug. 24, 1842.
9* J. HESLEP, clk.

LIGHT DUNN MULE—Taken up by A. M. Curtiss, near Waverly, in Morgan county, with a black list on the back and shoulders, supposed to be five years old; appraised at $15. Sept. 5, 1842. 9* J. HESLEP, clk.

SORREL MARE MULE—Taken up by I. T. Holmes, in Morgan county, nine miles south of Jacksonville, a sorrel mare mule, supposed to be one year old last spring; appraised at $12. Sept. 21, 1842. 9* J. HESLEP, clk.

WHEAT, BEESWAX, AND DEER-SKINS WANTED—At the Illinois Clothing Store, where the highest market price will be given for the same in ready made clothing, and where a full assortment of fall and winter clothing is offered at prices to suit the times.
Sept. 23, 1842. Z. McCOMAS.

GRAY HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Allsop, in township numbered nineteen, De-Witt county, Illinois, one gray horse, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, a lump on the inside of the left hind leg supposed to be the spavin, a lump on the inside of the right fore leg supposed to be the splint; appraised at $25. August 30, 1842.
9* J. J. McGRAW, clk.

DR. JOHN SAPPINTON'S Anti Fever pills for sale by his now and only agency at Springfield, Illinois,
WALLACE & DILLER, Druggists,
Sept. 30. 9-4t. East side Public Square.

NOTICE.

THE personal estate of Gustavus Rape, deceased of Sangamon county, having proved deficient for payment of claims against the estate, I shall therefore apply by petition to the Sangamon circuit court to be held in and for Sangamon county, Illinois, on the third Monday in the month of November, 1842, for an order of said court authorizing me to sell the real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, or so much thereof as will be sufficient for the payment of the same, at which time and place all persons interested are hereby notified and requested to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be sold for the purposes aforesaid.

POLLY RAPE, Adm'x.
Sept. 16, 1842. 8-4t.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.

THE subscribers have opened a shop in the small brick building on the south side of the public square, (for several years known as the sheriff's office,) where they will always be ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage. They flatter themselves that they have, by long practice, acquired a skill scarcely ever excelled, in handling and keeping in order the instruments of their art.

In anticipation of the multitude of strangers that may spend the winter at the seat of Government, they have selected a stand in the most central and convenient part of the city. Their rooms will always be kept clean and comfortable for the accommodation of the public, and they hope by a constant effort to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage from a generous people.

WM. FLOURVILLE,
ISAAC ROUNTREE.
Springfield, Sept. 23, 1842.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1842.

In Chancery.

Milton Carpenter, Treasurer of the State of Illinois,
against.
Milton H. Wash, Egbert M. Mallory, and Philip C. Latham.

IT appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the clerks office of the circuit court of Sangamon county, that Milton H. Wash, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant, Milton H. Wash, that a bill in chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court of Sangamon county, against you the said defendant, Milton H. Wash, that summons has issued therein, returnable to the next November term of said court, that unless you the said defendant, Milton H. Wash, shall be and appear before the Judge of the Sangamon circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield on the third Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the said complainants bill of complaint the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you, the said Milton H. Wash, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. CALHOUN, clk.
Shields & Conkling, sols.
Sept. 22, 1842. 8-4t-$5.

OFFICE OF COMMIS'Y GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, August 1, 1842

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of November next for the delivery of provisions, in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.
825 barrels of pork
1,540 barrels of fresh superfine flour
660 bushels of new white field beans
13,200 pounds of good hard soap
2,640 pounds of good hard sperm candles
226 bushels of good clean dry salt
3,025 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At the public Landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.
300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
960 pounds of good hard sperm candles
92 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1843, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1843.

At Fort Jesup, Louisiana.
300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
960 pounds of good hard sperm candles
92 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One half to be delivered on 1st May, 1843, and the remainder on 1st December, 1843.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.
1,050 barrels of pork
1,960 barrels fresh superfine flour
840 bushels new white field beans
16,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,360 pounds of good hard sperm candles
292 bushels of good clean dry salt
3,850 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1843.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.
750 barrels of pork
1,400 barrels of fresh superfine flour
600 bushels of new white field beans
12,000 pounds of good hard soap
2,400 pounds of good hard sperm candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt
2,750 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Crawford, Praire du Chien, Mississippi river.
525 barrels of pork
960 barrels of fresh superfine flour
420 bushels of new white field beans
8,400 pounds of good hard soap
2,520 pounds of good hard tallow candles
140 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,925 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.
225 barrels of pork
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour
180 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
825 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1843.

At Fort Leavenworth Missouri river.
375 barrels of pork
700 barrels of fresh superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
115 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,375 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wisconsin river.
75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Brady, Salt St. Marie, Michigan.
75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1843.

At Fort Mackinaw, Michigan.
150 barrels of pork
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,400 pounds of good hard soap
720 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1843.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.
75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Detroit, Michigan.
450 barrels of pork
840 barrels of fresh superfine flour
360 bushels of new white field beans
7,200 pounds of good hard soap
2,160 pounds of good hard tallow candles
120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,650 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Buffalo, New York.
300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Niagara, New York.
75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.
75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Sacket's Harbor, New York.
225 barrels of pork
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour
180 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
825 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Plattsburg, New York.
75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Hancock Barracks, Holton, Maine.
450 barrels of pork
840 barrels of fresh superfine flour
360 bushels of new white field beans
7,200 pounds of good hard soap
2,160 pounds of good hard tallow candles
120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,650 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered in December, 1842, and January and February, 1843.

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.
75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Frot Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.
75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Constitution Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.
300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Trumbul, New London, Connecticut.
150 barrels of pork
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,400 pounds of good hard soap
720 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At New York.
300 barrels of pork
560 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
4,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,440 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.
75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baltimore, Maryland.
225 barrels of pork
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour
180 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
825 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.
600 barrels of pork
1,120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
480 bushels of new white field beans
9,600 pounds of good hard soap
2,880 pounds of good hard tallow candles
160 bushels of good clean dry salt
2,200 gallons of good cider Vinegar.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, North Carolina.
75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
240 pounds of good hard sperm candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina
75 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
240 pounds of good hard sperm candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina.
225 barrels of pork
520 barrels of fresh superfine flour
160 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
720 pounds of good hard sperm candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
825 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia.
150 barrels of pork
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,400 pounds of good hard soap
480 pounds of good hard sperm candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
550 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid. The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1843, and 1st March, 1844. The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.

The pork is to be first salted with Turk's island salt and then carefully packed with the same article in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.—When the packing has been completed, the contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer that the pork has been so salted and packed.

The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; the beans and salt in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size, for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th of April, 1843. A failure in this particular will be considered a breech of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agents of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government, otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before requisition will be made upon the Treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid under any circumstances.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelopement and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

The Female Department of the Springfield Academy,

WILL re-open on the first Monday of October. The patronage of those is particularly requested who wish their pupils to make thorough acquisitions in the most substantial branches of education; as great care will be taken to promote this end. Tuition at the same reduced prices as the past summer, and no extra charge for fuel or incidental expenses, unless for damages.

For Geog., arith., gram., and history of the U. States, $5 per qr of 10 weeks.

For more advanced branches, $6 per quarter.

It will be understood that the small amount of money which may be drawn from the school fund on the scholars attending, will be applied towards paying the interest on the note of the trustees at the Bank, and if more than sufficient to pay the half of that interest, in procuring additional fixtures for the school rooms of this department.

Notice is also given, that instruction in French may be received at the Academy from a young lady well qualified to teach and converse in the language. Who will also give lessons in music on the piano and guitar.

JOHN F. BROOKS, Principal.
Springfield, Sept. 14, 1842. 6-3t.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1842.

Petition for Divorce.

Ailsey Baucom *against* John Baucom.

IT appearing by affidavit on file in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of Sangamon county that John Baucom, the above defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is therefore hereby given to the said John Baucom that a bill in chancery has been filed in the said Clerk's office by Ailsey Baucom, that a subpœna in chancery has issued thereon, returnable to the next November term of said court, that unless you the said defendant, John Baucom, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the city of Springfield on the third Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the said bill, the allegations therein will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly. J CALHOUN, clk.

BAKER & BLEDSOE, sols.
Sept. 14, 1842. 6-4t.

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, &c.
The first and only arrival of fresh GOODS

PURCHASED IN THE EAST THIS SPRING,
Are now opened at the New Cash Store, just removed to north west corner of the Public Square, lately occupied by Mr. Rankin.

THE assortment is large and general, consisting of every variety of the newest styles suitable for the season, among which are the following:

Calicoes of all prices, new styles, and fast colors

Ginghams, painted lawns, and muslin de laines

Plain and Fancy Bonnet silks, lawns and linings,

Black, Fancy colored, and plain dress silks and satins,

Lace and Fille veils, Dress handkerchiefs and scarfs,

A splended assortment of ribbons, laces hosiery gloves and mitts,

Braids, floss, cruel, tapes, cords, buttons, and threads,

A large supply of tailors' trimmings,

Fancy painted, laquered and feather fans,

Shell, horn and plated combs of all descriptions

Cambrics, plain and figured muslins, toilet covers and corded skirts,

Linen and cotton table diaper, Russia diaper towels and crash,

Men's and boys' summer wear of all descriptions,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinetts, and Marseilles vesting,

A large supply of bed-ticking, bleached and brown domestics.

Latest style parasols, silk and cotton umbrellas,

Ladies' straw, Florence, and hood bonnets.

Children's and misses' straw and leghorn hats and bonnets,

Men's and boys' palm leaf and leghorn hats,

Ladies' plaid, buskin walking shoes, a new article,

Ladies' morocco and leather slippers, very low

Ladies' gaiter and leather boots and calfskin shoes,

A large and superior assortment of children's shoes,

Men's and boys' morocco, kip, and calf skin brogans,

Men's fine calfskin shoes, pumps and nullifiers,

Men's fine kip and calfskin boots,

Parlour and hotel slippers, &c.

Together with every other article in the dry goods line.

To which the subscribers solicit the attention of their friends & the public, assuring them that they intend to sustain the reputation they have acquired of selling goods cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State for Cash.

They return thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage they have heretofore given their store, and will endeavor to make it their interest to continue the same.

☞*State Bank paper taken on as good terms as at other stores.*

CONDELL, JONES & Co.
Springfield, April 8, 1842

North American Specific.

IN Offering to the public a remedy for a multitude of diseases the subscribers are aware that they are rendering themselves liable to the popular objection that no one remedy can be good for so many diseases. But when we look into the pathology of Chronic complaints, the fallacy of such objections is apparent—all diseases are either acute or chronic. Chronic diseases must first be acute and become chronic from a peculiar condition of the nervous system or some impurity of the blood or both; all chronic diseases then are in their nature alike, only modified in their appearance by the original symtoms without being different so far as the effect of medicine is concerned. If this be proven to be the case then a remedy having a specific curative effect on that condition of the system which nourishes the disease must cure the disease, without regard to the symptoms which previously marked it. For instance, although consumption, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Liver Complaints differ in their symptoms, yet when chronic they are mainly alike because they depend on the same impurity of the blood and are consequently cured by the same remedy, which the undersigned flatter themselves they have in their possession.

The North American Specific as a preparation entirely vegetable and on account of its peculiar combination has a specific action upon nerves and blood, many of the articles which enter into its composition were favorite remedies of the late Doctor KLUCK, of Missouri, and have been for a number of years used by the Hunters of the Rocky Mountains, from one of whom the receipt was obtained. The diseases in which the North American Specific is most pre-eminently efficacious are, *Consumption, Chronic Bronchetis, Chronic Coughs, Dropsies of all kinds. Chronic Liver Complaints,* diseases of *the Spleen and Kidneys*; Chronic affections of the Stomach and Bowels, as Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, &c. Also, in Rheumatism and Gout, Lumbago, pains in the joints, and gravel.—In those diseases which follow the improper use of mercury, and in all Venereal diseases, the North American Specific is peculiarly useful. In all scrofulous diseases as *Kings Evil, White Swelling,* and foul and *Indolent Ulcers,* the proprietors do not hesitate to pronounce it the best and most certain remedy that has ever been used. In all cutaneous diseases; also in Itch, Tetter, Scald-Head, Illinois Mange, &c. it has been found beneficial. Indeed in all cases where a revolution in the condition of the blood is required it never fails.

In diseases peculiar to women such as whites, falling of the womb, and barrenness it is especially beneficial.

It has also been highly recommended in all nervous diseases as in Tic Doloroux, Palsy, Epilepsey, &c, &c. Indeed it would be tedious to name all the complaints in which this invaluable Specific is a sovereign remedy. It may be sufficient after the above enumeration for the undersigned to say that in no instance in which they have tried it, has it disappointed their expectations. Besides they have submitted it to the practice of several respectable physicians, who can testify to its efficacy.

The North American Specific is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us or our authorized agents. It is put up in eight ounce bottles, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L., and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill., July 15th 1842.

N. B. The North American Specific is not sold by any Druggist in the United States.
50-1y.

Smith's Cholera Mixture.

A Certain Cure for Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaints, and Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaints.

THE undersigned having obtained the receipt for the above well known remedy from the family of the late Doctor SMITH, have at the earnest and repeated solicitation of those, whose experience in its use, has satisfied them of its superior excellence over all other remedies of this kind, determined to offer it to the public.

The great mortality which follows in the train of this class of disease and the melancholy fact that it has baffled the skill of the medical profession generally, gives to this remedy an importance that cannot be claimed for any one medicine now in use. This remarkable efficacious Mixture is entirely free from the objections which are applicable to the mercurial remedies now in general use among doctors; and can be used for any length of time with perfect safeyt to the patient. Another important consideration in favor of the remedy is the great saving of expense, and ease and facility with which it can be administered to children having the most irritable stomachs. We feel confident that all those who will try the remedy, will, without hesitation, give it the preference over all others. PRICE $1.

The "CHOLERA MIXTURE" is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us and our authorized agents. It is neatly put up in one ounce bottles, with directions, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L. and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield Illinois, July 1, 1842.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c,

BROOKIE & BUSH,

Have and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above named articles at the stand formerly occupied by Hill and Bush.
March 30, 1842.—37.

BLACK INK—Superior black ink manufactured and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED

A. & M. LINDSAY'S
LINIMENT,
SPRINGFIELD,
ILLINOIS.

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle.

Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Liniment twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesome disease.

Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and in short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Liniment three time a day, and all unpleasant sensation will soon disappear.

Have you Sprained yourself? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Liniment every morning and evening, washin every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a Pain in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Liniment and apply it on the outside of the eyes, every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day and it will positively cure them.

Have you Corns on your feet? If so, wet them well with the Liniment two or three times a day, and it will generally cure them.

Certificates.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article. I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted. THOS. BROOKER.
Sangamon Co., Aug. 19th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.

THOMAS E. RANDALL.
Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I sought for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.
Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended to highly.

FRANCIS DORRELL.
Springfield, Nov. 15th 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried. E. PILCHER.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this Liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.

DAVID POTTS.
Sangamon County, Aug. 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.

Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.

Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.

Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.

Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed.

Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.

Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times times a day, and it will positively cure it.

Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.

Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents.

☞Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.

Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—1y.

CABINET FURNITURE, TURNING, and Upholstering establishment.—The subscribers having taken the shop on sixth street, two doors south of the American House, are prepared to manufacture cabinet furniture of the best materials and in the most approved style. We have now on hand a large assortment which we will sell very low for cash, or most kinds of country produce.

Hair, moss and shuck mattrasses, paper hanging. Window curtains cut and made, and every thing in that line done in the best manner and on short notice.

Having the best lathe now in use in this city, we are prepared to do all kinds of turning, either of brass, wood, or iron, with neatness and despatch. Coffins made to order.

Wanted, several thousand feet of cherry, black walnut, lin, sycamore and maple lumber, for which the highest price will be given.

30 RUCKEL, BILLSON, & CO.

GLASS—Just received a lot of window glass, also cut and plain glass tumblers, flasks, vials, and quart, half gallon and gallon bottles. All for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LINDSAY'S

AGENTS.

A LIST comprising part of the Agents for A. & M. LINDSAY'S LINIMENT, with their places of residence.

Dr. H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. Francis & Edwards, do
J. Grinsted & Co. Louisville, Ky.
E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. B. A. Fahnestock and Co Pittsburg Pa.
Clark and Co, Chicago, Illinois
J. G. Smith, Peru,
F. L. Thompson, Ottowa
Little and Barnum, Juliet
Dr John Grant, Lockport
White and Co., do
Wilcox and Howard, Magnolia
E. M. Holman, Jerseyville
James G. McCreary, Rushville
B. H. Adams, Kane,
Dr M M Reed, Jacksonville
Dr John Olive, Carlinville
Harvey Dunn, Chambersburg
James Forbes, Pittsfield
Dr T A Hoffman, Beardstown
Wm. A Andres, Winchester
Vincent Highy, White Hall
C Knapp, Middletown
Dr J L Shaw, Tremont
P A Allair, Aurora
Elisha Freeman, St Charles
J and A. Teffe, Elgin
O F and G A Miller, Quincy
T Fish, Washington
L O Hulbert, Peoria
John Shinn, Canton
G. W. Hickman, Farmington
Achilles Robb, Lewistown
Marsh, Hankinson and Co, Alton
Dr L Allen, Decatur
Tuyman and Kyle, Macomb
Lewis Evans, Carthage
Rockwell and Salisbury, Warsaw
Clark and Patten, Geneva
R F Bell, Crow Meadow
W Naylor, Virginia
Charles Gilkey, Ewington
James Whitlock, Marshall
G S Taylor and Co, Shelbyville
Abner Pain, Paris
Monroe, Chambers and Co, Charleston
E S Phelps, Princeton
N M McCurdy, Vandalia
F H Herrlford, Hillsboro
Dr J Duncan, Knoxville
John Rodgers, Monmouth
J G Potts, Galena
S Hill, Petersburg
G W Patrick and Co, Terre Haute, Ind
G W Westbrook, Burlington, Iowa
V Spalding, Madison do
3-14

GEO. G. GRUBB. **NEW FIRM,** THO. LEWIS.
Auction, Commission, Forwarding; and General Agency, at Springfield, Ill.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership for transacting the above business, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the large three story Brick, next to the State Bank, and opposite the State House, East side of the square, where they will thankfully receive consignments of every description for private or public sale, and attend with punctuality to any business entrusted to their care. Real estate sold or leased in city or country; they have commodious rooms for the display of Furniture, Merchandize, &c. Advance made on Furniture, Merchandize, Watches, &c. &c &c.

Sales attended in city, country, or any adjacent places.

REFER TO

Messrs. Tinsley & Co., R. Irwin & Co., B. C. Webster & Co., Mr. J. L. Lamb, N. A. Rankin, Springfield, Illinois.

Messrs. Bassett & Taylor, B. W. Scheider and Co., Beardstown.

Messrs. J. S. Stone & Co., Mr. J. G. Lamb, Alton.

Messrs. Cook & Chambers, Meridosia.

Messrs. Anderson & Thompson, W. L. A. Van Deventer, Rabory & Shaffner, St. Louis, Mo

Messrs. John W. Burrows, John Goodin, New Orleans.

Mr. R. W. Worthington, Rodney, Miss.

Mr. James Wickersham, Pittsburg.

Messrs. A. Melvin & Co., S. & R. Stout, New York.

Messrs. Bray Barcroft & Co., Robert Taylor, Wm. J. Leiper, Philadelphia.

Messrs John W. Stout, Col. J. C. Zabriskie, Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. A. P. Howell, Newark, N. J.

Messrs. Emmerson, Harris & Potter, Boston.

January 1, 1842—1w

TEXANS VICTORIOUS!—The undersigned has just received his spring stock, which will enable him to furnish his customers with hats of the latest style; he has also received a few cases of eastern made hats for the accommodation of those that want a very low article. Also, a general assortment of wool hats, 20 doz. palm leaf do. glazed elastic do. elastic caps, and a few doz. fancy caps for children. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.

April 8. ELI COOK.

FEVER & AGUE LOZENGES—Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges are offered to the public with the greatest confidence in their adaptation to the cure of the intermittent fever, or as commonly called fever and ague.

34 GRUBB & LEWIS

FOR RENT OR TO LEASE—THE Store situated between ours and Wm. P. Grimsley, will be fitted up to suit the hardware, dry goods or grocery business, and leased on favorable terms. S M TINSLEY & CO.
Springfield, July 21, 1842.

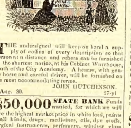
COTTON YARN & BATTING—Just received from the manufacturer's 5000 doz Hope cotton yarn and 16 bales cotton bats for sale low for cash or wheat.

Ju22ly S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

NOTICE.—Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company's checks (or notes) wanted for goods or currency. The highest premium paid for specie.

Goods sold low for cash

S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
March 11th, 1842—tf.



THE undersigned will keep on hand a supply of coffins of every description so that person at a distance and others can be furnished at the shortest notice, at his Cabinet Warehouse, south of the City Academy. A hearse, with gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished on the most accommodating terms.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.
Aug. 30. 27-yl

$50,000 STATE BANK Funds wanted, for which we will give the highest market price in white lead, paints of all kinds, drugs, medicines, oils, dye stuffs, surgical instruments, perfumery, window glass and glassware, paper, quills, ink, varnishes, &c. at as low prices as articles of like quality can be bought west of the mountains.

JOSEPH CHARLESS & CO.
Corner of Main and Pine Streets, St Louis.
April 29-5m

NOTICE.—WE would inform all those indebted to us by note or account that they can pay us in wheat, at cash prices, delivered at our mills immediately after harvest.

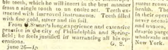
June 24. 47-tf. S M TINSLEY & CO.

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine	100 lbs sup carb soda
50 oz extract bark	35 lbs red sanders
40 oz piperine	17 lbs carb Magnesia
15 lbs Turkey opium	35 lbs calcined magnesia
50 lbs English calomel	109 lbs African cayenne
150 gals spts turpetine	30 lbs red precipitate
559 gals linseed oil	50 lbs pearl barley
300 gals train or fish oil	50 lbs gum assafœtida
500 gals lamp oil	10 lbs white wax
500 lbs castile soap	150 gum camphor
50 lbs chrome yellow	35 lbs red bark
25 lbs chrome green	15 lbs calisaya bark
550 lbs oil vitrol	13 lbs yellow bark
100 lbs chipped logwood	30 lbs arrow root
500 lbs alum	50 lbs rhubarb root
540 lbs white lead dry	30 lbs red chalk
50 kegs white lead	100 lbs white chalk
100 lbs venetian red	350 lbs glue
50 lbs blue vitrol	14 lbs balsam copavia
70 lbs macouba snuff	35 lbs nutmegs
150 lbs coperas	50 lbs rapee snuff
155 lbs gum aloes	300 lbs gum shelac
50 lbs cloves	350 lbs cam wood
100 lbs tartaric acid	50 lbs liquorice ball
5 baskets salad oil fresh	50 lbs powdered rhubarb
95 lbs cream tartar	35 lbs columbo root
1000 lbs saleratus	50 lbs Alexandria senna
600 lbs rosin	100 lbs India senna
160 lbs flor sulphur	1500 lbs spanish whiting
50 lbs sarsaparilla root	34 lbs pink root
50 lbs fresh tamarinds	40 lbs chamomile flowers
50 lbs seidlitz mixture	5 lbs French chalk
150 lbs cinnamon bark	5 oz pure kreosote
65 lbs English mustard	5 oz sulphate morphia
50 lbs refined borax	3 oz aceate morphia
30 lbs aqua fortis	1 oz oil roses

Springfield, August 14, 1841.



DENTISTRY.—GEORGE STUART, Surgeon Dentist, and manufacturer of incorruptible Teeth, just returned from the South, respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, and the surrounding country, that he has opened an office at his dwelling in Sixth st., South of the American House, where he will perform the various operations on the Teeth.

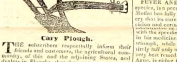
He has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of Natural and Chemical or incorruptible teeth, which he will insert in the best manner from a single tooth to an entire set. Teeth extracted with improved instruments. Teeth filled with fine gold, silver and tin foil.

From G. Stuart's long experience and extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia and Springfield; he feels justified in warranting all his operations. G. S.
june 26—1y

SPRINGFIELD COACH FACTORY. H VANHOFF & O. LEWIS, would inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture and keep on hand all description of Carriages. Having been engaged for several years in the above business, they feel conscious that their work for durability, neatness of execution and cheapness, cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. They have on hand several Buggies and Barouches, which they invite the public to call and examine. Their shop is opposite the Methodist Meeting House.

☞ They will also attend to the Waggon making business, and repairing of every description at the shortest notice. V. & L.
Springfield.

JEWETT'S IMPROVED PATENT



Cary Plough.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and customers, the agricultural community, of this and the adjoining States, and dealers in Ploughs, that they are now prepared to fill all orders for the same on presentation.

The mould board of this well and so favorably known plough, is made of wrought iron, and the share of steel, 5-16ths of an inch thick, which carries a fine sharp edge. The whole face of the mould board and share is ground smooth, so that it scours perfectly bright in any soil, and will not choke in the foulest of ground. It will do more work in a day, and do it much better and with much less labor, to both team and holder, than the ordinary ploughs that do not scour, and in consequence of the ground being prepared better, the agriculturalist obtains a much heavier crop.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK.
Near the south-east corner of the square.
Feb. 1, 1842. 27

IRON, STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, respectfully inform their numerous friends and customers that they still keep on hand a large assortment of stoves, embracing all the late and most approved patterns, of cook, fancy parlor, Franklin, seven and ten plates, coal stoves and grates, with all the necessary apparatus.—Also, a large and general assortment of flat, round and square bar iron, from the most approved manufacturies; American, English, blister, and cast steel.

Our iron foundry being in complete and successful operation, we are prepered to make all castings usually made at a foundry, and to fill all orders for the same, at short notice. A large supply of mill and hollow ware castings, andirons, grate bars, wagon boxes &c. always on hand, and will be sold at much lower rates than heretofore.

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

We have also a large supply of tin ware, which we will sell wholesale at St Louis wholesale prices. Purchasers will therefore find it to their interest to buy of us, as they will thereby save freight and charges. We are prepared to do all descriptions of copper, sheet iron and tin job work, at short notice.

The subscribers are also the manufacturers and vendors of Jewett's improved patent Cary Plough.

Wheat, flax-seed, good dried hides, dried deer skins, beeswax, feathers, cotton and linen rags old copper, brass and pewter, taken in exchange for any article except bar iron and steel.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK,
Near the south east corner of the square.
Feb. 4 27

TO OUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS, Greeting: This is to inform you that *we*, too, are receiving a heavy reinforcement to our stock of goods, wares and merchandise, of as good a quality, as pretty styles, and as many of them, as the present unparalleled derangement and pressure in money matters will justify, which we *will let slide at prices to suit the pay we get.*

Our house is filled to overflowing with all the comforts, necessaries, luxuries and conveniences that any reasonable man or woman could wish for, such as Broad cloths, cassimeres, beaver and pilot cloths, cassinets, heavy fulled cloths for pants, jeans, flannels, blankets, merinos, muslin de laines, calicoes, ginghams, linens, bonnet silks and ribbons, vestings, silks and satins, shawls, hankerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks and tickings overcoats, cloaks and umbrellas, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and stockings, cotton yarn batting, wadding and wicking. *Huge quantities* of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails, axes and chains, tobacco, cigars, hard-ware, glass and queensware. Also, a *strong* sprinkling of the *ardent* in all its various forms. In short, we have all things that will add to the enjoyment of that portion of the human family whose good fortune it is to be located within trading distance of the subscribers.

Oct 29. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.—Constantly on hand a good supply of all kinds groceries, for sale at the lowest rates for cash. Wholesale or retail. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.
April 8, 1842.

FOR RENT.—The store room under the State Register office. Apply to
March 25. WALTERS & WEBER.

WE want to buy four or five hundred bushels of Flax Seed; none will do unless clean.
aug 5 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

CITY HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
Washington Street, N. W. Corner of the Square.

THIS old stand has been so improved by building a large addition to it, that the proprietor is now able to accomodate citizens and strangers as well as any other House in the vicinity, and on as reasonable terms, and no pains shall be spared in trying to make all comfortable that may favor him with a call. He hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of public patronage.

There is also a good stable connected with the House.

TERMS.

Regular boarders per week with lodging	$3 00
do do do without lodging	2 50
Transient do per day,	1 00
do do per meal in all cases	25
Horse keeping per day,	50

P. S. Gentlemen and ladies parlors and rooms for society and club meetings can be furnished at all times.

jan. 1, 1842—1y J. JOHNSON.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills and PHŒNIX BITTERS.—These superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of *Scrfula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints* of all kinds, headache, giddiness and *nervous debility, eruptive diseases,* and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising, from various causes of ill health, *Fever and Ague* of every variety, settled pains in the side, back organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, *foul breath and inward fever,* night sweats and general weakness and loss of *appetite,* the *mumps, swollen face and gums* affections of the *bladder, kidney, spleen* and pleuro, and the *sickness incidental to females,* together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatative and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 New York. And for sale by.

GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

The supreme remedy for Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon *diseases* in general, in fever and ague, and all bilious affections they are more so; because, in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which [illegible] in Moffat's Medical Manual and here, these must be [illegible] invariable success.

FEVER AND AGUE, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a periodical administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anetos, or Ague, is either *Quotidian,* or daily; *Tertian,* or third day; *Quartan,* or fourth-day; *Erratic,* or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated,* by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a FOURTEENTH DAY crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. DR. MOFFAT'S directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the LIFE PILLS at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three pills and the bitters as before; on the third night four pills and the bitters as before, and continue taking four pills every night for three nights more, with the bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry, and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day,* with two pills every night after the seventh day. He will then and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty, be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed, at least three time on the *fourteenth day* Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the bitters only will alone be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual "LIFE MEDICINES," has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. DR. MOFFAT'S Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and jealously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York, by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other intermittent fevers, liver and billious affections, and derangement of the digestive functions generally, but also in chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, costiveness, pains in the side and limbs, eruptions of the skin, scrofula piles, worms, scurvy and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which, these VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are so pre-eminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however that many of these diseases, as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health are occasioned by FEVER AND AGUE. Dr. Moffat in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add that the like Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

And for sale by - GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

INDIGO—3 ceroons just received, best Spanish F., for sale cheap.
April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

DYE-STUFFS—Ground logwood, red wood fustic, Nicaragua wood, indigo, madder, alumn, copperas, camwood, on hand and for sale by
April 22 BROOKIE & BUSH